The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.......NO. 5420. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

Debate in the Senate on the Suffrage Amendment.

The Indian Appropriation Bill Before the House.

A Vote of Censure of Mr. Holbrook, Delegate from Idaho.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The Senate took up the consideration of the Constitutional Amendment to-day, shortly after 1 o'clock, and debated it until about 5. Only four speeches were made on the subject; the principal, although not the longest one, being that delivered by Senator MORTON, which was listened to with close attention. Mr. MORTON did not altogether favor the amendment either of the House or of the Senate Judiciary Committee, although he stated that he would vote for either if he could not get one more acceptable. His main objection to the proposition in its present form is, that a State can, if she has the inclination, evade the spirit of the amendment when it becomes a law. While adhering strictly to its letter, he holds that even after its adoption, the States will still have control of the question of suffrage. Both amendments, which are substantially the same, there being only a slight verbal difference between them, provide that neither the United States nor a State shall deny or abridge the right to vote or hold office to any citizen of the United States, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Mr. MORTON argues that a State can, if she chooses, deny or abridge these rights for other reasons. Thus she may impose, for instance, an educational qualification, or any other restriction, which legislative ingenuity will readily suggest. Besides this, he is opposed to the negative form of the amendment. Almost all the provisions of the Constitution are affirmative in character, and he considers that for the sake of uniformity, if nothing else, the amendment had better now be made an affirmative proposition. The point he made against both Senators HENDRICKS and DOOLITTLE, that in their speeches in opposition they had not addressed themselves to the merits of the question, but confined themselves merely to the form of submitting the amendment to the people, was happy and forcible. The fact marks a stage in the history of the Democratic Party, if these gentlemen may be regarded as its spokesmen.

A DELEGATE CENSURED.

The most prominent feature in the House proceedings to-day was a parliamentary scene during the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill, in which Mr. HOLBROOK, delegate from Idaho, extinguished himself, and brought down upon him the unanimous and formal censure of the House by bearding the Butlerian lion in a spirit of foolish bravado. The House was considering the amendments to the bill made in Committee of the Whole, and Mr. GARFIELD made a most vigorous and incisive speech on the corruption of the Indian management generally, and in defence of his proposition to transfer the Bureau to the War Department. Mr. WINDOM replied to Mr. GARFIELD very warmly, and Gen. BUTLER, who was managing the bill, proceeded to close the debate, and in so doing made some remarks not very complimentary to Indian Agents. As nearly every territorial delegate has been an Indian Agent at some time or other, Mr. HOLBROOK thought this was personal, and he interrupted Gen. BUTLER, and told him he was uttering what was unqualifiedly false, and that he (BUTLER) knew it was false. A point of order was at once made. The words were taken down on the demand of Mr. BENJAMIN, of Missouri, and being read from the official notes, the Speaker ruled them as highly unparliamentary. Mr. HOLBROOK was then given an opportunity to withdraw them, which he refused to do in a sort of Border-ruffian spirit. A vote of censure was then unanimously ordered, and he was brought before the bar of the House under arrest, and the Speaker administered the censure of the House in severe terms.

WAR DEPARTMENT RETRENCHMENT.

Secretary SCHOFIELD presented his views yesterday to the House Military Committee relative to the reduction of the army, but more especially in reference to the consolidation of the bureaus which have grown such vast and expensive departments. From the following synopsis of the opinions of the Secretary, it will be seen that his plan of retrenchment is a most sweeping one, which, if carried out successfully, will save an immense annual sum to the Government. He considered that the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments might be advantageously consolidated into one, the Ordnance and Artillery into another, and the Engineer and Coast Survey into a third. On being questioned as to whether this would not impair the efficiency of the service, he replied that he thought not; that the work would be much more satisfactorily performed under one head. His most startling and important recommendation was that the War and Navy Departments be placed under the charge of one Secretary, the military branch of which should be managed by a General, and the naval by an Admiral. He gave it as his opinion that brevets ought to be abolished altogether. He spoke in favor of a transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and thought the change would be for the advantage of the Government, as well as of the Indians. He said that, above all others, the officers who fight the Indians are in favor of having peace with them. There was no honor to be won in Indian wars and outbreaks. He believed that in nine cases out of ten these disturbances are the result of the encroachments of the whites. The War Department, said he, has spent more money within the last year in the suppression of insurrections than it would take to feed the Indians for five years. The members of the Committee coincide in opinion with the Secretary in nearly all of the above points, and it is more than probable that the consolidation and changes indicated will be recommended.

GEN. GRANT AND HIS STAFF.

Gen. GRANT, accompanied by Gens. DENT and BADEAU, of his staff, left for New-York in the morning train to-day. Gen. RAWLINS, Chief of Staff, left in the train to-night for Danbury, Conn., to join his family, where he will remain for several weeks. Gen. COMSTOCK and wife left on the early morning train for Tallahassee, Fla., whence they go to Key West on their bridal trip. Gen. GRANT will be absent until Tuesday next, it being his intention to be here when the Presidential vote is counted. The House to-day agreed to the one necessary preliminary to this event by the appointment of JAS. F. WILSON, of Iowa, and JOHN V. L. PRUYN, of New-York, tellers on its part to count the vote with the teller appointed by the Senate. Mr. WILSON served in the same capacity at the last election of Mr. LINCOLN. His associate then was JOHN L. DAWSON, of Pennsylvania.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

The postal telegraph system and the question of subsidizing a steamship line to Europe were considered to-day by the Senate Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. Three gentlemen gave their views in reference to the first subject. Mr. ORTON, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, argued against the proposed assumption of the regulation and management of the telegraph business of the country by Government. Mr. HUBBARD and Mr. DERBY presented their views in favor of the scheme. The Committee came to no conclusion on the subject, and will again resume the consideration of the topic. It is more than probable that the Committee will concur with the House Committee and report against the scheme. A gentleman interested in one of the new numerous mail steamship lines to Europe, made an address in favor of the proposition that Government should allow to his Company, the ocean postage on all mail matter which they may be allowed to carry to Europe.

THE REFRACTORY WITNESSES.

The House dealt promptly to-day with the two refractory witnesses from New-York, who were arrested at the request of the Committee on the New-York Election Frauds. JOHNSON having purged himself of contempt by testifying and showing that his failure to respond was the result of accident or ignorance rather than a design to disobey the mandate of the Committee. SCANNELL was ordered to be discharged on payment of costs of arrest, and there was considerable discussion on his case, and his Democratic friends made an effort to secure his unconditional release but failed. Mr. BROOKS and Mr. KERR asserted that he was a poor man and unable to pay the sum; but, in refutation of this statement, Mr. LAWRENCE announced that he had been a member of the New-York Common Council, upon which showing the House unconditionally enforced the sentence and he was remanded to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. SCANNELL says he cannot and will not pay the bill of costs, which amount to about $75, and he will therefore have a chance to play the rôle of a martyr for a short time. This will not last long, as he isn't big enough game for that purpose.

THE OVERLAND MAILS.

The WELLS-FARGO investigation assumed a new phase to-day. The correspondent of the New-York *Evening Post* having charged that the Committee had failed to summon certain witnesses and were preparing to make a white-washing report, he was summoned to-day and asked to furnish names and facts to substantiate his charges. He responds by saying that a member of Congress, whose name he gave, had told him so, and asked for time until to-morrow to consult certain notes which would afford him data for fuller answer. The Committee are of the opinion that this is all the foundation he had for making his statement.

THE ALASKA INVESTIGATION.

In the Alaska investigation, the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, whose alleged action has been the subject of the recent testimony of Messrs. ROBERT J. WALKER and F. P. STANTON, has demanded an opportunity to reply to their statements, which will be afforded him by the Committee. He pronounces them utterly untrue, and says he can prove them to be so.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

The investigation of the New-York election frauds was continued to-day by the Select Committee who have charge of the subject. The two witnesses, JOHNSON and SCANNELL, who were yesterday brought before the bar of the House, gave some testimony this morning. JOHNSON's evidence went to show that he was an active and zealous agent of Tammany Hall in the late election, and that through his instrumentality the Republican polling officers were made drunk at one of the booths in the Fourth Ward, which afforded him an opportunity to stuff the ballot boxes with the names of eighty-five fraudulent voters, which were duly counted and went to swell the City majority against GRISWOLD.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

There will be an entire revision of the Naturalization laws at the next, if not during the present, session of Congress. The general system of fraud and cheating in the elections in the East and West, and more especially in New-York City for some years past, has induced one or two prominent members of Congress to give their attention to the subject, in the hope of securing some legislation which will have the effect of diminishing if not putting a stop to the crimes and abuses which now exist. Two members of the House Committee for the Revision of the Laws have prepared bills on the subject, which will be considered at a special meeting of the Committee on Saturday morning next. Judge POLAND, who has had an experience of a quarter of a century on the Bench, and Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, have drawn up two measures on the subject which the above-named Committee will be asked to examine, after to-morrow. Mr. DICKEY, of the same Committee, who is also on the New-York Election Frauds Committee, will have some views to present on the subject.

THE ALABAMA TREATY.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee have not yet taken up the consideration of the protocol to the Alabama treaty, and no day has been decided on for its discussion. The question when it shall come up rests entirely with the Chairman of the Committee, and he has not yet mentioned a word on the subject. The indications now are that there will be no action taken on it even in Committee during the present session of Congress. The best opinion on the subject is that the Committee will present an adverse report on it, if even they report at all.

THE TAX BILL.

Gen. SCHENCK made an encouraging statement to-day in the House regarding the Tax bill. He said it was substantially completed in Committee of the Whole, the only work remaining to be done being the substitution of the present law on spirits and tobacco for the sections in the bill relating to the same, they being identical in all their provisions. The House will finish the bill within a week, and if the Senate were so disposed it could even yet be passed there. The session to-night is for debate only. Mr. MOORHEAD tried to get up his Tariff bill as usual, but failed as usual.

DR. MUDD PARDONED.

The President to-day directed a pardon to issue for Dr. MUDD, the assassination conspirator now confined at the Dry Tortugas. Efforts are being made also to secure the pardon of ARNOLD and SPANGLER, the only remaining prisoners now confined there on this charge. There is reason to believe that they will be successful, and that before the close of Mr. JOHNSON's term every living participant in that terrible crime will be released.

RAILROAD SUBSIDIES.

The Senate Pacific Railroad Committee will hold a meeting on Friday next to hear the report of the sub-committee, who are considering the measure known as the Omnibus Railroad bill, and who have also in charge the consideration of the new proposition of guaranteeing the interest instead of the principal of any bonds, whose issue may be authorized. The statements that the full Committee have agreed to any propositions on these topics are erroneous.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

The Committee on the Inauguration Ball have taken hold of the matter with so much vigor that, notwithstanding the limited time for preparations, it will nevertheless be complete and brilliant in all its parts. No finer place for the festivities could have been secured than the new wing of the Treasury. Among the Committee are Admiral BAILEY, Gen. WEBB, H. D. COOKE, Esq., Major POORE, A. R. SHEPHERD, Esq., and other leading officers and civilians.

TAKING THE CENSUS.

Both Houses have adopted the necessary preliminary steps for the taking of the next census. The gentlemen who are to compose the Joint Committee on the part of the House were announced a few days ago. Mr. WADE to-day designated the following gentlemen on the part of the Senate: Messrs. CONKLING, ANTHONY, HOWE, SAWYER and BUCKALEW. The joint resolution under which they are appointed empowers them to sit during the Summer to prepare a draft of the necessary legislation.

MISSISSIPPI RECONSTRUCTION.

The Reconstruction Committee have ordered their evidence to be printed, and Gov. BOUTWELL is now engaged on the report in the Mississippi case, which will be presented to the House next week. The decision of the Committee in the case of this State has not yet formally been made, and the character of the report cannot yet be stated.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 4.

CONSULS RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized [illegible] as Consul of the North German Union, at Mobile, Ala.; J. U. COBLENS, as Consul of the North German Union, at Boston; EMILIO DE LOS CASAS, as Consul of Venezuela, at New-York; EDWARD F. DAVISON, as Consul-General of the Argentine Republic, for the United States.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

The interest paid by the United States, on all bonds issued to the Union Pacific Railway Company, (Eastern Division,) including Dec. 31, 1868, is $[illegible]. Fifty per cent. of the earnings from Government business returned to the Treasury by the Company, as provided by law, is $16,[illegible].

INDICTED FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

The Grand Jury has found a true bill for manslaughter against a man who, without knowledge or skill in medicine, administered ten grains of sulphate of morphine to a woman who, it is alleged, died in consequence.

MARINE LIGHT.

The Light-house Board officially announces that the range of lights at Hilton Head, South Carolina, will be discontinued after the 15th of March.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Rear-Admiral ROWAN reports, under date Shanghae, Dec. 1, the employment of vessels in the Asiatic Squadron during the month of November as follows: The *Idaho*, stationed at Nagasaki, as a store and hospital ship; *Oneida* at Yokohama; the *Monocacy* at Hiogo; the *Iroquois* and *Ashuelot* at Shanghae; the *Aroostook* cruising about the Island of Formosa; the *Maumee* left Nagasaki on Nov. 3 for Hiogo; the *Unadilla* at her old station; headquarters at Hong Kong.

Lieut.-Commander E. E. POTTER has been ordered to the Boston Navy-yard and Lieut. Commander J. H. ROWLAND to the receiving ship *Potomac*.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The following cases were disposed of in the Supreme Court to-day:

BROWN vs. HOWSON, and the Phoenix Insurance Company vs. the same; appeals from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York, reversing the decrees of the District Court in cases of collision. The cases were submitted.

DOYLE, administrator, de bonis non, vs. JONES; continued to next term.

HAYS, appellant, vs. HUSSEY; continued to next term.

SIMS vs. LADD et al.; controversy concerning certain lands in Oregon; cause argued.

MARSHALL vs. LADD et al.; controversy same as in last above mentioned; submitted.

LAMB vs. COOPER; suit on a promissory note; submitted.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 4.

Mr. POMEROY presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Kansas, relating to the mail service and post routes in that State.

THE STEAMER ATLANTIC.

Mr. HENDRICKS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported, with amendment, the House joint resolution directing the sale of the steamer *Atlantic*, which was thereupon considered and passed.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a joint resolution of the Michigan Legislature, requesting Michigan Representatives and Senators to secure the passage of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

NEW SENATORS.

The Chair presented the credentials of THOMAS W. TIPTON, Senator elect from Nebraska.

Mr. NYE presented the credentials of WILLIAM M. STEWART, Senator elect from Nevada.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced a bill to provide better security for engraving and printing of the securities of the United States, and for other purposes.

Mr. EDMUNDS' bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into a contract with the engraving and bank-note printing establishment, for a period of from ten to twenty years, to do each a portion of said work, in such manner that one shall be a check upon the other and upon the officers of the Treasury Department.

Mr. VAN WINKLE introduced a bill to incorporate the Junction Railroad Company of Washington. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. OSBORN introduced a bill for an American line of mail and emigrant passenger steamships between certain Atlantic ports and one or more European ports, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices. The steamers are to run from Fernandina, Fla., and Savannah, Ga., to Liverpool, Havre and Bremen, and receive $1,000,000 annually for carrying the mails.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, with an amendment, the bill concerning divorces in the District of Columbia.

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill granting twenty alternate sections of land per mile to the New-Orleans and Selma Railroad, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. CATTELL introduced a bill to provide for the conversion of registered bonds of the United States into coupon bonds, which was referred to the Committee on Finances.

It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue, upon such terms and under such regulations as he may from time to time prescribe, coupon bonds in exchange for, and in lieu of, any registered bonds which have been or may hereafter be lawfully issued; such coupon bonds to be similar in all respects to the coupon bonds issued under the acts authorizing the issue of the registered bonds offered for exchange.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill to grant lands to the Santa Barbara branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. WARNER introduced a bill to renew certain grants of land to the State of Alabama.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. SUMNER presented resolutions of the Colored Council of the Union League of Winchester, protesting against the removal of the political disabilities of Judge PARKER, of Virginia. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. Also, a petition of CYRUS ANSON, of New-York, asking that $600,000 be retained out of the price of the Island of St. Thomas, to reimburse him for certain losses growing out of a contract to make a ship canal across the Isthmus of Holstein, to open communication between the North Sea and the Baltic.

Mr. MORGAN presented a petition of the Western Union Telegraph Company, praying the remission of $110,000 duties on the submarine cable purchased for the Asiatic telegraph enterprise.

TAKING THE CENSUS.

Mr. HOWE, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably the bill to pay loyal citizens in the States lately in rebellion for services in taking the United States census of 1860.

THE DENVER RAILROAD.

Mr. POMEROY moved to take up the motion made by Mr. CONNESS several days since, to reconsider the vote upon the bill relating to the central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad to allow the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WILLIAMS) to offer an amendment. Lost.

PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE.

On motion of Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, the Senate took up the bill to provide for the paving of Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington, which was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

The Constitutional Amendment was then taken up as the unfinished business of yesterday.

The pending amendment was that moved by Mr. STEWART to substitute for the joint resolution as it passed the House, the report of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate: "The right of citizens of the United States to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

Mr. FERRY addressed the Senate at length upon the subject. He had intended, when he obtained the floor some days ago, to direct his argument to the merits of the proposed amendment to the Constitution; but he now saw that such an argument would be superfluous because the opponents of the measure had changed ground and opposed now, not the amendment itself, but only the proposed way of submitting it for ratification. The Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. DAVIS,) silent now upon the merits of the amendment, was content to question the right of Congress to propose any amendment at all, because certain States were still unrepresented. The Senator from Indiana, (Mr. HENDRICKS,) silent now in regard to the capacity of the negro for self-government, was content to cite the Chicago Platform as an estoppel. His colleague (Mr. DIXON) had twice during the last fifteen years, committed himself to the extension of the right of suffrage to the disfranchised classes, finding himself compelled by his new affiliations to turn his back upon his past acts and professions; yet he did not attack the principle of the amendment, but contented himself with attempting to defeat it by indirection. The remaining question, therefore, was one of expediency. How can the voice of the people be best obtained on this amendment? That question was answered by the precedents. The Fourteenth Amendment has been submitted to the State Legislatures for ratification. The suggestion that this amendment ought not to be submitted to the existing Legislatures, but Conventions called expressly for that purpose at an expense great to each State, and enormous in the aggregate, was nothing but a politician's afterthought.

Mr. FERRY then made an elaborate vindication of the representative system of Connecticut, which Mr. DIXON had spoken of as a "rotten borough system," and insisted that under it the views of the people were fairly and fully expressed. His colleague had said if that amendment was adopted, Connecticut would cease to be an independent State. That cry coming from that quarter surprised him, because he had heard it before and during the war, from the rebels of the South, and the treasonable Democracy of Connecticut; but the loyal people of that State, and of the country, generally, had trampled it down.

Mr. DIXON inquired whether he (Mr. FERRY) denied that the State of Connecticut is an independent republic?

Mr. FERRY—I do most emphatically.

Mr. DIXON—Let us see whether the doctrine is as my colleague says—"a politician's afterthought." The State of Connecticut provides in her State Constitution that her electors, before voting, shall each take such an oath as shall be prescribed by law; and a part of the oath prescribed is in these words: "You, A B, do solemnly swear that you will be true and faithful to the State of Connecticut, and to the Constitution and Government thereof as a free and independent State?" I took that oath, and the Senator took it, but he seems to have forgotten it.

Mr. SUMNER—What is the date of that Constitution?

Mr. DIXON—Eighteen hundred and eighteen.

Mr. FERRY—My colleague refers to the ordinary official oath taken by the citizens of Connecticut, in which the relations of Connecticut as a State to the Republic of the United States are not specially indicated, and in which it is clearly made known to whoever takes the oath, that the United States is the only independent one in any appropriate sense of those words.

Mr. DIXON—What did my colleague mean when he swore that Connecticut was a free and independent State?

Mr. FERRY—My colleague makes a mistake about our official oath; neither I nor he ever swore that the State of Connecticut was a free and independent State. We swore to be faithful to the Constitution of Connecticut and to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. DIXON—I ask the Senator now, whether Connecticut is a free and independent State?

Mr. FERRY—In the sense of those words as used by my colleague yesterday, the State of Connecticut is not and has never been since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States a free and independent Republic, because its independence is limited by all the provisions of the Constitution of the United States which control the exercise of the functions of sovereignty.

Mr. DIXON in support of his views of the State independence, and to show that it was not new, quoted from the Constitution of Massachusetts, adopted in 1780, the words: "The people of this Commonwealth have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves as a free, sovereign and independent State." He then reiterated his views as to the right of each State to regulate suffrage within its own borders, and said that Rev. Dr. BACON, of New-Haven, Conn., a prominent advocate of negro suffrage, took the same view. In answer to a satirical remark by Mr. DIXON, about the extremely rapid progress of the Republican party, Mr. MORTON asked him whether anybody had charged the Democratic party with making any progress whatever since the beginning of the war.

Mr. DIXON replied that much as it might surprise the Senator, the accusation had been made. He had seen it charged in a late paper that the Democratic Party of Connecticut had abandoned its old doctrine in regard to payments of bonds, and had declared in favor of paying them in gold. [Laughter.] This was the accusation, but he would not undertake to say the party was guilty. [Laughter.]

Mr. MORTON thought the party had made progress in another direction, as shown by the fact that neither his colleague, (Mr. HENDRICKS,) nor the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DIXON) had ventured to say a word in this debate against the amendment upon its merits, but had confined themselves to opposing the proposed mode of submitting it for ratification. He thought those Senators felt the pressure of public opinion.

Mr. MORTON then briefly discussed the question of the best form of words in which to put the amendment. He objected to the form reported by the Judiciary Committee because it merely provided "no citizen should be deprived of the right to vote or hold office on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude," leaving it still in the power of the States to disqualify for other causes. He liked better the form submitted by Mr. HOWARD yesterday as an amendment, providing that citizens of the United States of African descent shall have the same right to vote and hold office as other citizens; but this, too, was open to objection, because the States might establish an educational test which, while it disqualified some white men, would disqualify most of the blacks. He preferred, therefore, an affirmative amendment declaring who shall have the right of suffrage, making it uniform, and leaving nothing on the subject open to forced construction or to the construction of any State.

Mr. WARNER read an argument in favor of an affirmative amendment.

The Senate took up and passed the bill to provide for the expenses of the Patent Office for January and February, 1869.

Mr. WILLIAMS offered the following amendment, upon which he will speak to-morrow:

Congress shall have power to abolish or modify any restriction to the right to vote or to hold office prescribed by the Constitution or laws of any State.

Then, at 4:30 the Senate took a recess until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

A few private bills of no public interest were taken up and passed.

RAILROAD LANDS.

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, the Senate took up the bill to amend an act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad in California to Portland, Oregon.

Messrs. WILLIAMS and CORBETT advocated it, and Mr. CONKLING opposed it.

The bill was recommitted.

THE ST. LOUIS ARSENAL.

On motion of Mr. DRAKE, the bill amendatory of the act to provide for the sale of the arsenal grounds at St. Louis was taken up and passed.

LAND APPROPRIATIONS.

On motion of Mr. STEWART, the bill to legalize certain land appropriations and agricultural scrip was taken up.

Mr. CONKLING offered an amendment, providing that the act shall not be construed to affect the location of scrip issued prior to its approval, and also that all such scrip shall be received from actual settlers on the payment of the preemption claims.

Mr. RAMSEY opposed the amendment.

Mr. WARNER advocated it, because it would add thirty per cent. to the value of the agricultural scrip of the Southern States, and would thereby aid the cause of education.

Mr. POMEROY moved to strike out the second clause of Mr. CONKLING's amendment.

The bill was discussed briefly by several Senators, after which the bill was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. CAMERON, the Senate, at 10 o'clock, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the reading of the journal, the Sergeant-at-Arms appeared at the bar of the House with HENRY JOHNSON in his custody, the recusant witness committed yesterday to his keeping.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on New-York Election Frauds, stated that the witness had appeared before the Committee and testified, and that there seemed to have been a misunderstanding between the witness and the officer who had served the subpoena as to the room at which the Committee had been sitting in New-York. Under these circumstances he offered a resolution that HENRY JOHNSON be discharged from custody.

Mr. BROOKS asked why not say honorably discharged?

Mr. LAWRENCE supposed that that was unnecessary.

Mr. BROOKS thought that it was necessary after casting contempt upon the man, and bringing him to Washington under arrest.

Mr. WOODWARD remarked that the only offence of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LAWRENCE) refusing to admit the statement of the witness yesterday, as to his having obeyed the summons, had been the disgraceful incarceration of a free man for twenty-four hours.

Mr. ROBINSON made the point of order, that the word disgraceful, used by Mr. WOODWARD, was a more severe expression than he himself had been called to order for yesterday.

The Speaker sustained the point of order. The witness had been incarcerated by order of the House and it was not proper for a gentleman to denounce the action of the House as disgraceful.

Mr. WOODWARD remarked that the expression was strictly correct.

The SPEAKER—The Chair, however, decides otherwise.

Mr. WOODWARD—The House was led to its decision by the gentleman from Ohio refusing to accept the statement of the witness yesterday. Then the House, very properly, I think, committed him to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms; but the House was misled into that act by the gentleman from Ohio.

The SPEAKER—As the Chair views this question from a parliamentary, not a judicial standpoint, the Chair cannot see how a disgraceful act can be very properly done.

Mr. WOODWARD—If I used that word I withdraw it. Long, however, that if the gentleman from Ohio had accepted the statement made yesterday, the House would not have done the very proper act of committing this citizen. I think an apology is due him by the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. LAWRENCE said he had no apology to make. After some further discussion the resolution was agreed to, and HENRY JOHNSON was discharged from custody.

The Sergeant-at-Arms next presented at the bar the other recusant witness, FLORENCE SCANNELL.

Mr. LAWRENCE offered a resolution for the discharge of SCANNELL from custody, on payment of the costs of arrest.

Mr. ROSS asked the Chairman of the Committee whether he was not willing to let the witness off without payment of costs. He understood that the reason why the witness had refused to answer was because his answer would criminate a leading Republican in the City of New-York. [Laughter.] If that was the case, he hoped the witness would be let off.

Mr. LAWRENCE said he had no choice as to what the House should do in the case. He had always supposed that this was the usual and proper course. He thought it due to the dignity of the House that at least the punishment proposed by the resolution should be visited on this witness.

Mr. KERR thought that the witness should be discharged without payment of costs. He was a poor man, and he would have to get home the best way he could, as he would not be paid for his attendance as a witness. He would therefore be sufficiently punished without being compelled to pay the costs of his arrest. He moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "on payment of the costs of his arrest."

Mr. WOOD inquired of the Speaker what would be done with the witness if he were unable to pay the cost of his arrest; was he to remain in custody?

The Speaker said he could not answer that question as it was not a parliamentary question.

Mr. FARNSWORTH proposed that the member whose constituent the witness was should pay the cost.

Mr. WOOD said he was not the witness' representative; but he wished to know what would be done if the witness could not pay?

Mr. SCHENCK suggested that it would be in order to draw on some rich Democrat; like the gentleman, (Mr. WOOD.)

Mr. BROOKS desired to answer Mr. FARNSWORTH's proposition; but the question was taken on Mr. KERR's amendment, which was rejected, yeas 37, nays 129.

The resolution was then adopted by a vote of 134 to 38, and the Sergeant-at-Arms retired with his prisoner. The cost of arrest is about $70.

RESOLUTIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. WOODWARD introduced a joint resolution changing the name of Wyoming Territory to that of Umatilla. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. ARCHER presented a memorial of the Builders' Association of Baltimore, &c., praying a reduction of the tariff on salt.

Messrs. UPSON and FERRY presented resolutions of the Michigan Legislature, in favor of the passage of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, now before the Senate.

Mr. NICHOLSON offered resolutions calling on the Secretaries of War and the Treasury as to surveys of the harbor at the Delaware Breakwater, with a view to the erection of a pier. Adopted.

TONNAGE DUTIES.

Mr. ELIOT, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill repealing the act of July 30, 1864, and the first, second and fourth sections of the act of July 13, 1866, concerning tonnage duties on Spanish vessels, and those of her colonies, where no discriminating duties are levied on United States vessels, shall be exempt in United States ports from tonnage greater than those on vessels of the United States. After explanation by Mr. ELIOT, the bill was passed.

THE TAX BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK said he was instructed by the Committee of Ways and Means to propose that there be no action to-night on the Tax bill, as the whisky and tobacco amendments were not yet printed, and the Committee wanted to revise them, but that the evening session should be held for general debate.

Mr. WOODWARD inquired whether Mr. SCHENCK was serious in desiring final action on the bill at this session, in view of the fact, which he believed was generally understood by both Houses, that the Senate could not possibly take it up and act upon it.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that he was very serious about it. The proposition for an evening session for general debate was agreed to.

Mr. MOORHEAD wanted to have the tariff taken up this evening, but objection was made.

DESTRUCTION OF TAX LISTS.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the joint resolution introduced by Mr. THOMAS, authorizing an allowance and credit to FRED SCHLEY, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Maryland, of such amount of uncollected tax as he might show to have been uncollected by reason of the destruction of his tax lists and accounts by rebel forces during the recent rebellion. After explanation the bill was passed.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The amendments reported by the Committee of the Whole to the Indian Appropriation bill were then taken up and acted on by the House.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to recommit the bill with instructions to report back an additional section transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department.

On a point of order, made by Mr. WINDOM, the motion to recommit was ruled out of order.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, desired the House to understand that the bill now under consideration would not pay the Indian expenditures by some $3,000,000, if the system were carried forward which the Peace Commission had begun and which was now in process of execution. That plan would cost from six to seven million dollars a year.

Mr. GARFIELD took occasion to denounce the Indian Bureau as one more thoroughly corrupt than any other branch of administration that he had ever heard of. The very nature of that service was one which allowed all the baser and more corrupt passions to effloresce and develop themselves. He declared that he never would vote for appropriations of money that were to flow through the unclean channels of the Indian Bureau.

Mr. WINDOM replied to the remarks of Mr. GARFIELD, and asked him why, if the Indian Bureau service were so corrupting as the gentleman from Ohio described it, he was so anxious to turn it over to his friends, the military officers. If the Chairman of the Military Committee (Mr. GARFIELD) would look after the stealings of military men in the commutation of fuel, quarters, &c., he would find that more money was stolen every year, actually stolen, than there was appropriated for the whole Indian service of the country. He was not here to defend the Indian service; he had endeavored on various occasions to prevent this corruption, and had brought in a measure which would have prevented it, but the gentleman from Ohio had met it, as he always did, with his transfer to the War Department as a cure for the evil.

Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas, a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, said that he agreed in the main with the proposition of the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. GARFIELD,) and disagreed with the Chairman of the Indian Committee. He argued that the present bill should not pass, if for no other reason than the abuse of the treaty-making power.

The Speaker interfered, and said it was clearly out of order to reflect upon the official conduct of a coequal branch of the Government.

Mr. CLARKE said he would take that back. He went on to argue, however, against the corrupt system of Indian treaties, and against the passage of the bill.

Mr. PRUYN said that he was in favor of some change in the Indian system. How was it that the Quakers and the Catholic missionaries got on so well with the Indians? How was it that one Roman Catholic priest (Father DE SMET) had more influence with the Indian tribes on this Continent than any other man living?

Mr. WINDOM said he could answer the question. It was because the Quakers and the Catholic priests when they made a bargain with the Indians kept it, and the Government did not.

Mr. PRUYN said he was glad to hear that answer. It showed that the whole Indian system was wrong, and that a different system must be tried. He was willing that the transfer to the War Department should be tried, so as to see whether its vigor, its efficiency and its ability to deal with its subordinates would not at least improve that service. If retribution from Heaven were visited upon man for his sins here, it would be visited upon the American people for their sins against the unoffending Indians, unless the course was changed and the Indians were hereafter dealt with honestly, faithfully, and in the true spirit of Christianity and obligation.

Mr. HOLBROOK, the delegate from Idaho, having obtained the floor from Mr. BUTLER, proceeded to discuss the Indian question, and in the course of his remarks used these words: "The gentleman having charge of this bill saw fit to silence the delegates here by raising points of order and making assertions which he knew at the time he made them to be unqualifiedly false."

The Speaker interrupted and called the delegate to order.

Mr. BENJAMIN asked that the offensive words be taken down.

Mr. BUTLER remarked that he had not heard what had been said.

Mr. HOLBROOK was beginning to repeat the offensive language, when

The Speaker again interrupted him and said it would be improper for him to repeat it. The objectionable words having been written by the reporter and read by the Clerk,

The Speaker in a severe tone said: The Chair rules these words to be out of order, both as being unparliamentary and indecorous. When a gentleman declares that a member has stated on the floor of the House what he knew to be unqualifiedly false, he uses the most insulting language that can be uttered on the floor of a parliamentary body.

Mr. HOLBROOK was about to make some remark, when Mr. BENJAMIN, interrupting him, said he objected to the delegate proceeding until he retracted what he said.

Mr. HOLBROOK—I do not propose to retract one word of what I have said.

The SPEAKER—The delegate from Idaho refuses to retract his words?

Mr. HOLBROOK—Does the Chair rule?

The SPEAKER—The Chair has ruled that the remarks of the gentleman were not only unparliamentary, but were as insulting as could be made on the floor of a parliamentary body.

Mr. HOLBROOK—I desire to ask a question.

The SPEAKER—The Chair can hold no debate with the gentleman.

Mr. CHANLER appealed from the decision of the Chair, as being contrary to a decision which he had made before, in reference to language used by Mr. LOGAN.

The SPEAKER—The Chair can hold no controversy with the gentleman from New-York, or any other gentleman, in relation to other decisions; every decision stands by itself on the words used, and is subject to appeal at the time.

Mr. CHANLER—I withdraw the appeal.

Mr. SCHENCK offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That E. D. HOLBROOK, delegate from the Territory of Idaho, having uttered the following language (reciting it) distinctly, and in the presence of the House, and refused to retract the same, be immediately brought to the bar of the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and be severely censured by the Speaker.

The resolution was adopted without a division, and the Speaker directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring Mr. HOLBROOK to the bar of the House.

The Sergeant-at-Arms having executed this order, and presented Mr. HOLBROOK,

The Speaker, addressing the delegate, said: Mr. HOLBROOK, oftentimes, in the discussion of exciting questions in deliberative bodies, language is used which, when attention is drawn to it, is promptly withdrawn. We are all fallible, and liable to yield sometimes to the temptation of indulging in remarks that are not seemingly proper; but when language that is used is offensive in its character, and which was apparently, from the construction of the sentence, intended to be insulting, and when an opportunity has been given for its withdrawal and that opportunity is not taken advantage of, thus reiterating the insult, it has always been deemed censurable by the body with which both members are connected. This instance, in the opinion of the House, is of that character, and the House has instructed the Speaker to censure you at its Bar. I pronounce upon you, therefore, by the order of the House, its censure for that language. You will now resume your seat.

Mr. HOLBROOK then retired, and the discussion of the Indian Appropriation bill was resumed.

Mr. BUTLER, without stopping to comment on the incidents that had interrupted the discussion, said that the solution of the Indian question was not to be found, either in the War Department or in the Indian Department. In either case there would be found such great temptation to do wrong that human nature, whether in the blue coat or of the black, could hardly withstand its force. The remedy, he thought, was to be found in the change of system. The system of making treaties would have to be stopped. Treaties would have to be stopped. This is no new question. Many years ago JOHN RANDOLPH, of Virginia, had said, with cutting sarcasm, "that to be an Indian agent would corrupt the angel Gabriel." They would have to inaugurate a system of dealing with the Indians similar to that pursued by the State of Massachusetts, which dealt with the Indians as wards of the State, and permitted no bargains to be made with them. As to the suggestion made by Mr. GARFIELD in reference to the Senate opposing the transfer to the War Department, he said that the time might come when, in order to arrest the Senate, the House would have to stop the supplies. He was ready for that, but he thought the time for resorting to that means had not yet come.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to lay the bill on the table, which was rejected, there being only 23 affirmative votes.

The bill was then passed.

THE ELECTORAL VOTES.

Mr. SCHENCK offered the following privileged resolution:

Resolved, That JAMES F. WILSON, of Iowa, and JOHN V. L. PRUYN, of New-York, be appointed tellers on the part of the House of Representatives to count the electoral votes for President and Vice-President of the United States.

The Speaker stated that for obvious reasons the Chair desired the House to take the responsibility of making these appointments instead of himself.

The resolution was agreed to.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a bill providing for the payment of the national debt and for the reduction of the rate of interest thereon. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. WARD—Can we not pass that bill at once?

The SPEAKER—Yes; by unanimous consent.

Mr. WARD—I hope we will pass something if it will pay the debt.

THE AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

The House then, at 2:15 o'clock, proceeded to the business of the morning hour, being the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Roads and Canals to authorize the building of a military and postal railroad from Washington to New-York.

Mr. ODIN, Chairman of the Committee, concluded the speech which he had commenced yesterday in support of the bill, replying in the course of his remarks to questions put to him by Messrs. WOOD, O'NEILL and others.

Mr. KERR, a member of the same Committee, addressed the House against the bill as an invasion of the reserved rights of the States.

The morning hour having expired the bill went over till the evening hour of Tuesday next.

THE SPEAKER'S TABLE.

The House then proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

The Senate amendments to the House bill for the relief of JOHN A. OSTLER, of Guernsey County, Ohio, which were concurred in.

The Senate joint resolution relating to the mileage of CHARLES WESTMORELAND, messenger to Washington to carry the electoral vote of California, and who died on his way at Panama, which was passed.

The Senate joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to annul the stationery contract with DEMPSEY & O'TOOLE, which was passed with an amendment striking out the direction to give the contract to Messrs. MORRIS & BLANCHARD.

The Senate joint resolution authorizing the transfer of certain appropriations heretofore made for the public printing, binding and engraving, which was passed.

The Senate joint resolution extending to the reconstructed States the benefits of the Agricultural College bills, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The Senate bill to amend the act of 19th February, 1862, to prohibit the Coolie trade in American ships, which was passed.

The House then, at 4:30 o'clock, took a recess till 7:30 o'clock.

The evening session is to be for debate only.

EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed its session at 7:30, in Committee of the Whole on the President's Annual Message of 1867, Mr. CULLOM in the chair.

THE CURRENCY AND THE FINANCES.

Mr. ELA made a speech on the subject of currency and the finances, taking the ground in defence of paper money, which, he claimed, instead of being a cheat and a delusion to the laborer, had given him more constant employment and better remuneration for it. In the whole history of the country there had been no seven years of such continuous and uninterrupted prosperity as the last seven; no period when the whole people were so active and employed, when the laboring people received so much compensation for their labor, and note shavers and Shylocks so little; when the creditors and losses in trade were so few and profits so great; when the poor man and his family were so well fed and clothed, and had so many comforts; when the improvement of lands and buildings was so general and universal, and when so many comforts were brought within the reach of all classes; when so many debts were paid and so few contracted. He claimed that specie payments could only be received by such a shrinking of values as will make the American markets cheap to buy in instead of being dear to sell in. That could only be effected by increasing American productions and decreasing the demand for the productions of foreign countries. One great step toward this would be an increased tariff on articles of luxury. Other steps in the same direction would be economy in the administration of the Government; no more money for icebergs or tornadoes; no more extravagant subsidies; no more great land grants to giant monopolies. Legislation in that direction, by those who talk of specie payment, would do more to bring it and bring it to stay, than propositions which, if adopted, would sweep the country with desolation.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. HARDING was the next speaker, his subject being the disposition of the public lands. He believed that as that question was determined, so would be the destiny of the other great questions that were pending before Congress and the country. In other words, he believed that a wise disposition of the remaining public domain would go further than all other measures proposed to reconstruct the shattered Union, bringing the country to specie payments, and drive want and embarrassment from the land. The bill that was pending on that subject, to prohibit the further sale of the public lands by private entry, or by grants to corporations, met his entire approbation. On this subject, he proceeded to show how the public domain had been squandered and how great was the evil of having let so much of it pass into the hands of speculators.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Indiana, was the next speaker, his subject being the question of finance, and his position being that the honor and faith of the nation must be maintained in the payment of the public debt. He declared that the debt was a Democratic debt, incurred to put down a Democratic rebellion, but the Democratic Party was now dead.

Mr. VAN TRUMP suggested that the Democratic party was a pretty lively corpse.

Mr. WILLIAMS, without noticing the interruption, went on with his speech, declaring that the nation was obviously rich in everything that constitutes a nation—great in energy, rich in the rapid development of agricultural and mineral resources, and with recuperative power beyond the conception of man. He disagreed with Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, as to gold and silver being the currency of the barbarian, but he wanted to see greenbacks brought to par. National pride and national honor demanded this at the earliest period practicable. He was of opinion that partial specie payment might soon be resumed without any injurious effect on the commercial or industrial interests of the country, and he proceeded to argue how that could be done.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. SCHENCK was the next speaker, the subject being the resolution offered by him a few days since in reference to the Union Pacific Railroad. He quoted the reports of the Commissioners to show that there was a large deficit in the finances of that road and that its construction was very deficient, and he declared that as a representative of the people guarding the public interest, he was not willing to let those reports pass without asking Congress to take steps to prevent means going into the hands of men who had thus far failed to perform the work which they had agreed to perform, and without asking the Government to withhold the amount necessary to a full completion of the road as a first-class railroad.

COMMISSIONER WELLS' REPORT.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, resumed the discussion on the report of D. A. WELLS, Special Commissioner of Internal Revenue. He said he had not hoped to prevent the printing of the report, his purpose having been to call attention to its plausible fallacies before the general publication. He alleged that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GARFIELD) had done him injustice in saying he had admitted that the facts stated were correct, and the tables and statistics true and correctly stated. He had for argument's sake admitted that this might be the case, but the whole of his argument had gone to prove that they were not correctly stated, but marshaled so as to present results that could not be sustained by an honest array of figures. He said that the proposition that the working people of this country had been better off in 1860 than in 1867, was preposterous, and that the Commissioner by failing to state that but few could find employment in 1860, and that labor was in active demand in 1867, had vitiated the figures which he presented, even though they were in themselves correct. In support of the position he had then taken he showed how much the number of Sheriff's writs for the sale of real estate in Philadelphia per year had fallen off; that the amount of litigation had greatly diminished, and that the number of buildings erected in 1867 was more than double that erected in 1860. He then exhibited the condition of the savings banks of the country, showing that there had been a great falling off in the number of depositors in and about the year 1860, and especially in the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New-Hampshire, and the City of Philadelphia. He also replied to Mr. GARFIELD's argument that the condition of the workingmen was better in 1860, because there were then no strikers, by saying that it was not till "Jeshurun waxed fat that he kicked;" that unemployed workmen had no employers against whom to strike, and that the depositors in the savings banks from which there had been so many withdrawals in 1860, had increased 90,000 in 1867 and 1868. He also exhibited in comparative columns the amount of deposits at the close of the years 1860 and 1861 in the savings banks of Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New-York, New-Jersey, and Philadelphia, which proved that they had decreased $[illegible] during the latter year, and a similar table for 1867 and 1868, showing that the deposits in the same banks had increased $[illegible] in 1868. He had been unable to obtain reports for 1861 and 1860 from New-York, but showed that the number of depositors in 1860, in the saving banks of that State was but 300,[illegible], and in 1867 it was [illegible], that the total amount of deposits at the end of 1860 was but $67,440,397, and at the end of 1867 was $[illegible], that the total amount deposited in 1860 was $[illegible], and that in 1867 it was $[illegible]; that the deposits in Vermont had increased about thirteen per cent. in 1860, and those in the savings banks of Connecticut from $[illegible] in 1860, to $31,224,464 in 1868. In view of these facts, he denied the Commissioner's allegation that the working people of the country find marriage a luxury which they dare not enjoy, although their condition imposed no restriction upon them in that respect in 1860. He asserted that the total annual amount of deposits in the savings banks throughout the country in 1868 was hundreds of millions of dollars, which could not have occurred if their condition had not been better than in 1860 and 1861, when to support themselves they had to reduce or withdraw their deposits. Mr. KELLEY then turned to the question of life insurance, and showed the comparative number and amounts of policies outstanding from the companies of several States and cities in the two periods under discussion. His tables showed that the amounts outstanding from the offices doing business in the States of New-York and Massachusetts alone were more than the entire [illegible] debt, and said that the premiums paid to the life insurance companies of the country annually amounted to more than the interest on our national debt. He said the Commissioner had been artfully prepared to sustain the theory that under the legislation of Congress the people were rapidly becoming poorer, which had been thrust at the Republicans by every Democratic orator from HORATIO SEYMOUR down, and printed in every rebel Press of the country. Though the people had then decided that the theory was not correct, he said that to say the least, in view of the fact that an ample salary was received by Mr. WELLS, and that his traveling expenses were paid and a large clerical force was provided for him by the Treasury, that he should have made a report so easily refuted was not creditable to his industry or judgment. That had the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GARFIELD) spent the time in examining Mr. WELLS' figures, that he did in consulting other people as to their correctness, he would have discovered their absurdity. Mr. KELLEY then examined two tables, showing the relative expenses of living, and the wages of workmen in 1860 and 1867, found on page 16 of the report. He said the proper parties to refer to would be the [illegible] matrons of the gentleman's district, who could tell him whether families with five and six children could live more cheaply than families with but two. In view of the assertion that that could, he thought the Commissioner's other assertion that a seventh child doubled the expenses of the family, would be regarded by the women as absurd. He also pointed out other errors in the report, and said that it was, in comparison with the report of Mr. DELMAR, which Congress had suppressed, a bundle of most egregious blunders. Examining the remedies recommended by the Commissioner, he said they were free trade and hard money, and that the true remedy for existing ills was to protect the wages of our laborers and avoid contracting the currency, the proof of which he found in the fact that though a million of immigrants had settled among us since July, 1860, and our population had increased rapidly, all were remuneratively employed and enjoying the comforts of life, the imports of foreign merchandise into the country, the production of the underpaid laborers of Europe, had fallen off $70,000,000 in the last three years, and that the true means to relieve the country from embarrassment was to promote, by loans of capital to farmers and planters in the South the production of cotton and other semi-tropical staples which foreign nations must have, and can obtain from no other quarter.

At the close of Mr. KELLEY's speech the Committee rose, and the House at 10:15 adjourned.

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1869.

SIR: I am in receipt of yours of the 14th inst., in reference to the gauging and stamping of spirits, and reply that under section 29 of the act of July 20, 1868, any cask or package containing more than five gallons of spirits, filled for shipment, sale or delivery on the premises of a rectifier, compounder or wholesale liquor-dealer, must be inspected and gauged, and the proper stamps affixed thereto; but that any package containing less than the quantity above specified does not require gauging and stamping.

The limitation as to capacity of packages as contained in section 49 of the act, in connection with the provision for forfeiture of packages found without the marks and stamps required therefor.

Any person who sells and offers for sale packages of spirits containing more than five gallons will be deemed a wholesale liquor dealer to the extent of such sale, and must therefore fully comply with the provisions of said section, even though such sale is merely occasional, and not characteristic of his general business.

Very respectfully,
(Signed,) E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.
GEO. C. ENGLISH, Esq., Collector First District, Milwaukee.

A bill has been introduced in the Louisiana Legislature to [illegible] persons charged with libel the right of [illegible] the truth in justification [illegible].

OCEAN STEAMERS.

The National Steamship Company of Delaware.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to the letter signed "Navigator," which appears in the TIMES of this date, I beg permission to state that the Steamship bill, which he criticised and condemned in the letter which you did me the favor to publish on Saturday last, is Senate bill No. 857. The title and opening section of the bill are thus stated in the official copy of the bill, from which the extracts embodied in my letter were cut:

In the Senate of the United States, Jan. 19, 1869. Mr. CONKLING asked and by unanimous consent obtained leave to bring in the following bill, which was read twice, referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and ordered to be printed:

A bill to provide for A line of United States mail steamships for the conveying of mails from the great seaport towns of New-York and Boston to Liverpool, by the Secretary of the Navy, under direct authority of Congress, and through the Steamship Company, whose directors and officers are Rufus Hagelin, President; George K. Otis, secretary; John G. Dale, D. P. G. Whipple, George Lane Berry, Peter Lorillard, Jr., Oliver Ames, Oliver A. Pleasonton, G. Goddard, Treasurer, a corporation of Delaware, on the express condition that the Secretary of the Navy shall charge, pay, and collect from the United States, monthly or quarterly, the cost of the port of New-York and the ports of Boston, respectively, in accordance with the terms of the contract, on file in the Navy Department, for the mail to be carried between New-York and Liverpool, and that Government bonds are in such case, hereby made to become New-York Steamship Company's security, and shall be so considered in the letter of the contract, and shall be so in the Secretary's discretion, shall be equivalent to the mail contract, which shall be in force and effect, and be binding upon the United States, and the Secretary of the Navy, and the said New-York Steamship Company, and shall be so in

[illegible]

knocked out some of the old man's teeth.

Judge BARNARD told him that if he had pleaded not guilty, and had been convicted after trial, he should have sentenced him for life, but having pleaded guilty he would give him the lightest sentence which his bad character, the atrocity of the crime and the age of his victim permitted—ten years at hard labor in the State Prison.

Charles Henry and Henry Hummon pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny. The first was sentenced to five years' imprisonment; his companion was remanded to give him an opportunity to show facts in mitigation.

James Devine, James Edwards and Andrew Wheeler pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree, and were each sentenced to imprisonment for two years and six months.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder J. K. Hackett.

One trial occupied most of the time in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Four pleas of guilty were received, and five sentences were pronounced. The Assistant District-Attorney, Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., acted for the people, and succeeded in getting adjudicated [illegible] in the punishment of several desperate and dangerous criminals.

CASE OF ALLEGED ROBBERY.

The trial of Charles J. Murdock, indicted, with Thomas Passmore, for burglary, was resumed, and Mrs. Brayton, the wife of the complainant, was examined as the first witness. She testified to the fact of the robbery, and said she identified the prisoner as the burglar who escaped. Frederick J. Meyer, the clerk of the Westmoreland Hotel, testified that Murdock and Passmore had a room in the hotel on the night of the robbery. [illegible]

[illegible]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 4, 1869.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1½ P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—3½ P. M.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—2 P. M.

[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, Feb. 4—P. M.

The sales of Gold opened with an improvement of ¼@⅜ ₩ cent. on the last price of yesterday, but a renewed weakness in Foreign Exchange caused the price to return to 135¾@135⅝ ₩ cent., and there was very little real strength in the market at any time during the day. The Cash Gold is abundant, and 6@7 ₩ cent. interest is paid for carrying over balances. There was a further decline in Bills on London to 109¼@109⅜, 60 days, and 110@110¼ for short sight, several of the leading Bankers offering to draw at 109⅜@110 ₩ cent., 60 days and short sight respectively, and in some instances abating a brokerage of one-sixteenth of 1 ₩ cent. The cause of the fresh decline in rates is the renewal of active shipments of Cotton direct to Liverpool from New-Orleans and other Southern ports, and some rather extensive engagements to ship from New-York. The Liverpool market to-day shows increased buoyancy, and the American speculation, as noticed yesterday, is decidedly in the ascendant. There was a further supply of Bills made against United States and other Stocks, but negotiations were dull, owing to the uncertainty of a mail steamer on Saturday. At present it is more than doubtful whether the Inman-Dale line will have a steamer ready for that day.

Money is in good demand at 7 ₩ cent. to the Brokers. The exceptions at 6 ₩ cent. are upon balances voluntarily tendered to the leading firms of the Street upon United States and other prime collateral, subject to return, without notice.

On the Stock Exchange there was a strong market for the Public Funds at a further advance of ¼@½ ₩ cent.; a dull feeling in the Southern State Bonds, and a highly excited and constantly fluctuating speculation in the New-York and Western Railways. At one time appearances were in the direction of a serious breakdown in all the Stocks with which the Gould-Fisk party are supposed to be connected, owing to their defeat at Harrisburg yesterday in another attempt to control the Western lines—this being the third repulse in a few weeks, and which, coming so soon after the action of the Boards of the Stock Exchange, refusing all dealings and the recognition of all contracts in Erie Stock, is almost the severest, as well as most untimely blow that could come upon this daring and unscrupulous combination. Erie Stock has no status whatever on the Street, and no reliable transactions are reported even at the decline of 3@3½ ₩ cent. since its utter rejection by the Exchange last Monday. The cloud thrown over all the Stocks supposed to be held by the Erie party, and especially their rumored attempt to sell out the Fort Wayne Stock which they recently purchased to control the March election, created a general anxiety in the Railway market, and caused prices to fluctuate violently—New-York Central 165@160½ @163, and the Western list from 2 to 3 ₩ cent. After 1 o'clock there was a somewhat steadier feeling, but later in the Afternoon the quotations were again much unsettled and weak, and after the late Board broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	108¼	108½
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅞	113⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	108⅞	108½
American Gold Coin	135⅝	135⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	67⅛	67⅛
Virginia Bonds, old	57½	57½
Missouri Bonds	86½	86½
North Carolina Bonds, old	62½	60
New-York Central	165¼	162½
Reading Railway	96½	95⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	130½	128
Northwest Common	88½	88⅜
Northwest Preferred	91¼	90½
Michigan Southern	94¼	92⅞
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	120⅛	117
Cleveland and Pittsburg	93½	91½
Pacific Mail Company	117½	117
St. Paul Preferred	81¼	79½
St. Paul Common	66½	65⅛
Toledo and Wabash	65¼	68⅛
Cleveland and Toledo	105½	104⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	38⅛	36⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States, at the close of business:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	134	Bank of Republic	115½
Merchants'	128	Bank of N. America	110
Mechanics'	135	Hanover	108½
Union	135	Irving	[illegible]
America	145	Metropolitan	138½
Phenix	108½	Market	117
Tradesmen's	145	Nassau	108
Mechan's&Traders	125	Corn Exchange	125
Seventh Ward	112	Continental	[illegible]
State of New-York	114	Commonwealth	[illegible]
Commerce	121	Imp'tr's & Trad'rs	125
Mech. B'k'g Assoc.	118	Park	[illegible]
Ocean	105½	Central National	[illegible]
American Exch	115	Fourth National	108

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,879,279 50; total payments, $1,549,968 50; balance, $94,045,269 60. The receipts include for Customs, $383,000; for Gold Notes, $20,000.

The following resolution was adopted by the New-York Stock Exchange Board, on Tuesday last, in regard to North Carolina State Bonds:

Resolved, That in addition to North Carolina State New Bonds, now called, there shall hereafter be included any bonds issued to the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, dated Oct. 1, 1868, which bear the imprint (in medallion) that the special tax required by the Constitution has been ordered to be levied by the act of the Legislature authorizing the issue. Said bonds, however, not to be a good delivery for past contracts.

Attention is directed to the offer of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railway Company of Missouri to sell $800,000 of their First Mortgage Bonds, to be paid for in all the months of February and March, at the office of the Vice-President, Mr. H. G. MARQUAND, No. 48 Wall-street, Jauncey-court.

The following is the text of the Bill passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature, and approved by the Governor yesterday, in regard to the classification of the Board of Directors of the Fort Wayne Road:

A SUPPLEMENT to an act entitled "An act to provide for the reorganization of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company," approved March 21, A. D. 1860, to provide for classifying the members of the Board of Directors.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That it shall be lawful for the Board of Directors of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, by lot or otherwise, to so classify the members thereof that one-fourth (as near as may be) shall terminate their official terms as Directors at the first next annual election thereafter, and one-fourth at each subsequent election, and after being thus classified, the stock and bondholders shall elect only the number of the Board of Directors necessary to fill the vacancies created by the expiration of the period of services fixed as aforesaid.

The following note from Messrs. WATERHOUSE, PEARL & Co., of No. 19 New-street, explains their connection, as brokers, with the transaction in $120,000 Union Pacific Railway Bonds, recently before the Police Court:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Referring to the card of Mr. THOMAS EAKIN in your issue of this morning, we beg leave to make the following statement:

On or about the 19th of December last, Messrs. P. J. THOMAS & SON, to whom we had frequently made loans, applied for an advance on $120,000 Union Pacific Railroad Bonds, which they, as stated, desired to purchase. We arranged to obtain on them a loan of $100,000 from Mr. EAKIN, and thereupon agreed to advance to THOMAS & SON $108,000, with the understanding that we could sell the bonds at any time, to reimburse ourselves. For mutual convenience, we agreed to receive and pay for the bonds at Mr. EAKIN's office, and, at their request, gave them a certificate of deposit for $99,588 89, payable to S. WOLFF, and our checks on the Fourth National Bank for $4,411 11 and $5,000, payable to their order. On the 22d of December, by authority of Messrs. THOMAS & SON, we sold $7,000 of the bonds to Messrs. JOHN J. CISCO & SON for $6,500. The remaining $80,000 were sold by Messrs. THOMAS & SON to various parties, and the proceeds, after paying our loan, were accounted for to them.

WATERHOUSE, PEARL & CO.

The earnings of the Providence and Worcester Railroad for the fiscal years ending Nov. 30, 1867 and 1868, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1867.	1868.
From passengers	[illegible]	[illegible]
From merchandise	[illegible]	[illegible]
From mails	[illegible]	[illegible]
From rents	[illegible]	[illegible]
From express	[illegible]	[illegible]
From interest received	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Expenses, viz.:		
Fuel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maintenance of way	[illegible]	[illegible]
Repairs of cars	[illegible]	[illegible]
Repairs of locomotives	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freight Department	[illegible]	[illegible]
Passenger Department	[illegible]	[illegible]
Local taxes	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States revenue taxes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Interest	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earnings	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

President—EARL P. MASON.

Directors—Earl P. Mason, James Y. Smith, Alexander DeWitt, Paul Whitin, Harvey Chace, Isaac Davis, Isaac H. Southwick, Henry Chapin, William S. Slater, John Carter Brown, Gideon L. Spencer, Elijah B. Stoddard, Horatio N. Slater, Jr., Lyman A. Cook, Baton Lamb.

Treasurer and Clerk—John B. Balch.

Superintendent—William S. Hilton.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of Feb. 3, says:

"In our last we stated that enough had been known to justify us in saying that the number of hogs packed in the West, the present season, will fall short of the packing last season about 300,000 hogs; and in no case can it be far enough from this point to change the result essentially. It seems to us that the weight will not differ much from that of last season, and we think, from the information we have, that there will be very little difference in the yield of lard, if any. It will be against this season; that is, the yield will be less. The great delay in collecting the statistics of pork packing is not in getting the number of hogs packed, but in ascertaining the yield of lard, and the average weight, and without these the statistics would be incomplete. Pork packing in this city has been virtually closed for two weeks, yet we have not yet been able to get the returns from over one-half the houses. Two are still packing, and many of these have not weighed their lard."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ 1,000 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD are now completed. As 300 miles of the western portion of the line, beginning at Sacramento, are also done, but 267 miles remain to be finished to open the Grand Through Line to the Pacific. This opening will certainly take place early this season. Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in United States Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $28,000 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. Whether subsidies are given to any other companies or not, the Government will comply with all its contracts with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Nearly the whole amount of bonds to which the Company will be entitled have already been delivered. By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, and no more. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the entire road, and all its equipments.

They have thirty years to run, at six per cent., and both principal and interest are PAYABLE IN GOLD. Such securities are generally valuable in proportion to the length of time they have to run. The longest six per cent. gold interest bonds of the United States (the '81s) will be due in twelve years, and they are worth 112. If they had thirty years to run, they would stand at not less than 125. A perfectly safe First Mortgage Bond like the Union Pacific should approach this rate. The demand for European investments is already considerable, and on the completion of the work will doubtless carry the price to a large premium.

It needs no argument to show that a First Mortgage of $30,000 per mile upon what for a long time must be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States is perfectly secure. The entire amount of the mortgage will be about $30,000,000, and the interest $1,800,000 per annum in gold. The present currency cost of this interest is less than $2,500,000 per annum, while the gross earnings for the year 1868, from way business only, on an average of less than 700 miles of road in operation, were more than FIVE MILLION DOLLARS, the details of which are as follows:

From passengers	$1,024,005 97
From freight	2,040,233 19
From express	51,423 08
From mails	128,885 88
From miscellaneous	55,469 27
From Government troops	104,077 77
From Government freight	449,440 38
From contractors' men	201,179 09
From contractors' material	968,430 30
Total	$5,066,651 09

This large amount is only an indication of the immense traffic that must go over the through line in a few months, when the great tide of Pacific coast travel and trade will begin. It is estimated that this business must make the earnings of the road from FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MILLIONS A YEAR. As the supply of these bonds will soon cease, parties who desire to invest in them will find it for their interest to do so at once. The price for the present is par and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st., and by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY-YEAR CONVERTIBLE BONDS of the ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND and ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY pay the PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST—1st FEBRUARY and 1st AUGUST—IN GOLD COIN, *Free of Government Tax.*

The Bonds are offered at 97½ and accrued interest in currency.

Pamphlets, with maps, giving full information, sent on application.

All Bonds subscribed for sent by Express free of charge.

The Bonds may be had of H. H. BOODY, Treasurer, No. 12 Wall-st., or of HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

[illegible]

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

[illegible]

QUEENS COUNTY.

[illegible]

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

[illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

[illegible]

Orange.

[illegible]

Jersey City.

[illegible]

Hoboken.

[illegible]

Hudson City.

[illegible]

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 4, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	2	Barley, bushels	[illegible]
Flour, bbls	8,874	Malt, bushels	[illegible]
Flour, bags	[illegible]	Peas, bushels	[illegible]
Cornmeal, bbls	[illegible]	Pork, bbls	[illegible]
Cornmeal, bags	880	Cut Meats, pkgs	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	30,[illegible]	Beef, tcs. and bbls	[illegible]
Rye, bushels	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	2,050	Petroleum, bbls	[illegible]

ASHES—The demand has been light, since our last, at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 12½ for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The inquiry has been good for desirable lots of Rio, holders of which have been quite firm in their views. There has been very little call for other descriptions. We quote: Java, 21c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@17c.; Rio, 9¼c.@16c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 10½c.@14c., all in gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been in good demand, chiefly on speculative account and for export, at a further fractional advance in prices, but closes tamely and less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,067 bales, including 1,416 bales to spinners, 280 bales to shippers, 2,594 bales to speculators, and 1,575 bales in transit. Sales were also made of 300 bales Low Middling, for March delivery at 28⅞c., and 300 bales Low Middling, for March and April delivery, at 28¾c. ₩ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	27¾	27¾	28	28¼
Good Ordinary	28¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	29¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	30¼	[illegible]	[illegible]	31

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

[illegible]

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

[illegible]

EGGS—The receipts continue to exceed the wants of buyers, and prices are again quoted lower, including Jersey, Extra brands, at 29c.@30c.; State and Pennsylvania, 26c.@27c.; Ordinary Western, 24c.@25c.; Western, by Express, 25c.@26c.; Canada, 25c.@26c.; Limed, 18c.@20c., ₩ dozen.

FRUIT—Apples are in light demand, with a weaker market. [illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate request at essentially unaltered prices. The demand has been almost wholly for Spring Wheat brands, the offerings of which have not been heavy. Sales have been reported of 9,250 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 70@$6 35; inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 80@$7 15; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 15@$7 60, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 80@$7 20 ₩ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 75@$6 35
Extra State	6 80@ 7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 80@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping b'ds	6 80@ 7 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 20@11 00
Extra Genesee	7 20@11 00
Common to Fancy Extra Missouri	8 00@13 00

Southern Flour is quiet and irregular; sales have been reported since our last of 460 bbls. [illegible]

GRAIN—[illegible]

HAY—North River Bale continues in slack demand [illegible]

HOPS—Continue quiet at essentially unchanged prices [illegible]

HEMP—There has been little call for any description; prices have not varied materially.

MOLASSES—There has been little movement in any description, yet prices have been very well supported. [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—The general market is inactive. [illegible]

OILS—A firm market is noted for the principal kinds [illegible]

PETROLEUM—The market has shown rather more firmness [illegible]

POTATOES, &c.—Potatoes are dull and the market is easier for some qualities. Onions are unchanged. [illegible]

POULTRY AND GAME—The Poultry market has been well supplied during the week, the greater portion, however, being poor, trashy stock. Trade dragged slowly at irregular prices. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—The market for Pork has not been particularly active to-day, yet the changes in prices have not been important. [illegible]

[illegible]

BUTTER.

[illegible]

CHEESE.

[illegible]

SUGARS—The demand has been rather light, but the market has been quoted about steady for all kinds. [illegible]

TALLOW, &c.—The tendency of the market for Tallow has been in favor of purchasers, who have been operating with caution. [illegible]

WHISKY—Has been less freely offered, yet has been in light request, and without notable improvement in price; 50 bbls. Western were sold at 94c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been dull to-day and rates have been a little irregular. [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT—JACOB KAPP and JOSEPH BERNHARD, plaintiffs, against CHARLES STUFEL, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 40 William-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and eighty-five dollars and [illegible] with interest [illegible] fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, besides the costs of this action.—Dated the 18th day of January, 1869.

E. F. EINSTEIN, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 40 William-st., New-York City.

The summons and complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the [illegible] day of January, 1869.

E. F. EINSTEIN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, [illegible] New-York City.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—EDWARD MITCHELL and GEORGE E. BYRON, [illegible] [illegible]—Dated Dec. [illegible], 1868.

E. F. MITCHELL, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 63 Wall-st., New-York.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of [illegible] [illegible]

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1869.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. [illegible], 1869.

INFORMATION IS WANTED AT THIS [illegible] [illegible]

GEO. W. DILKS, Office Inspector.

TO PARTIES HAVING INVESTMENTS in Cuba.—[illegible]

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY AMERICAN lady, a home; she is healthy, and can do almost everything; good housekeeper, and handy with her needle; willing to go in the country or anywhere, as she has no children or relatives; willing to do anything to try to please; compensation no object. Call on or address Mrs. BLAKE, No. 45 Houston-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN of mature age, to sew or care for one or two children; is a good dressmaker; understands all kinds of sewing; has a machine; would like work by the week or month. Apply to C. H., in the fancy store and dress-making, Main-st., near Jefferson, Orange, N. J.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS, with excellent City references, situations in one family, City or country; one as cook and laundress; [illegible] an excellent baker; the other as waitress and chambermaid; will do the work of a private family or boarding-house; wages, $14 and $12. Call at No. 308 East 28th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as an excellent cook for a private family; is a good baker; can do all kinds of cooking; both meats and pastries; will do the coarse washing if required; City reference; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 162 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse and chambermaid, or to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to the country. [illegible] Call for two days at No. 228 West [illegible].

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as competent cook; understands soups, jellies, desserts of all kinds; is an excellent baker; will assist in the washing, if required; good City reference. Call for two days at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN NOT AFRAID of work, a situation as cook, and assist in washing; understands all kinds of English cooking, pastries, soups, jellies, &c.; good references. Call at No. 1,488 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH WOMAN, (Protestant,) a situation as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge from its birth, both night and day; would like to travel with a family going abroad to any port; is a good seamstress; City reference. Call at No. 103 East [illegible]-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as wet nurse; has healthy milk and plenty of it; mother's baby two months old. Call for two days at No. 145 East 41st-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of American and English cooking; is a first-class baker; good City reference. Call at No. 123 West 19th-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class chambermaid; no objections to a private boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 126 6th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman of 25, a situation as nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant; a neat sewer; unexceptionable City references. Call at No. 1,236 Broadway, second floor, between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS situation by a very respectable woman, has the best City references; she thoroughly understands her business; can flute and do up ladies' fine muslins in the very best style. Call at No. 320 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as seamstress, to do all kinds of fine sewing; would take care of an invalid lady, or take a position in a store. Call on or address for two days Miss JOHNSTON, No. 510 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference, and is thoroughly competent for a first-class family. Call at No. 1,368 Broadway, second floor, between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—FOR A FRENCH WOMAN, A situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business; soups, game, pastry, creams, jellies, [illegible], good baker, &c. Call at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as laundress or healthy nurse; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 126 6th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT [illegible], who is willing to assist with the [illegible] washing, a situation in City or country. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A COOK, A SITUATION IN a boarding-house or restaurant; is an excellent cook; good references. Apply at No. 454 9th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; is a first-rate sewer; can do any family sewing. Call at No. 220 West [illegible]-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference given. Apply at No. 100 St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 709 West [illegible], between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, or as cook; washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GIRL, to do general housework. Call at No. [illegible]

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO GO OUT by the day as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, or can finish after a dressmaker. Call at No. 321 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family; good references. Call at No. 50 West 13th-st., in the rear, second floor.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid in the City. Apply at No. 131 Pitt-st., Room No. 10.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; good City reference. Inquire at No. 224 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A FRENCH PERSON WISHES TO do washing at her own house and French fluting. Call at or address No. 155 West 27th-st., second floor, back.

MALES.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN, AMERICAN, Scotch or German, who thoroughly understands horticulture and gardening, and the care of horses, cows, &c.; one willing to make himself generally useful; recommendations must be unexceptionable; none others need apply from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

B. F. WESTCOTT, St. John's Park.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a respectable Protestant man; married; trustworthy and confidential; no incumbrance; is capable to take the entire charge of any gentleman's or lady's place. Address JOHN NATHANIEL, No. 74 Wall-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A MAN AND wife; man understands the culture and management of fruit-trees, greenhouse, flowers and vegetables; also the care of cattle; wife is a good cook and baker or dairywoman. Address R. M., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, married, to take charge of a first-class place; 22 years' experience in gardening. Address G. A. BAKER, No. 22 Wayne-st., Jersey City, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses and cows; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an Englishman of long experience in City driving. Can produce first-class City references. Address F. H., at No. 1,[illegible] Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family, by young German; speaks good English, is willing and obliging. Call for three days at No. 229 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, (MARRIED, [illegible]) [illegible] Address J. M., No. [illegible] Broadway.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as entry clerk, or to make out bills; is an excellent penman; good references. Address B., Box No. 115 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE "American Knitting Machine." Price $25. The simplest, cheapest and best Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to agents. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

PRINTERS.—A GOOD BOOK PROOF-READER, compositor or compositor man may hear of a steady situation at fair wages. Apply to BAKER & GODWIN, Tribune Buildings.

WANTED—A [illegible] One who understands fitting and all kinds of [illegible] [illegible]

A GOOD ORGAN AND MELODEON tuner and repairer wanted. For further particulars inquire of HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

WAITER WANTED—ONLY ENGLISH [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN TO go to the country; reference required. Call at No. 11 East 29th-st., between 1 and 12 o'clock.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. LA BLANCHE, THE GREAT UNRIVALED [illegible] [illegible]

MADAM ROSS, MEDICAL AND Business Clairvoyant [illegible]

MME. VISE CAN BE CONSULTED [illegible]

165 BOWERY—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT, tells all you want to know; lovers, numbers, dreams. [illegible]

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 29,000 patients testify. See their names at our office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 5, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA PERICHOLE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Rose, Mlle. Tholer, M. Aujac, M. Leduc, M. Edgard, M. Guidon, M. Hamilton, and others.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Mark Smith, Adams, T. J. Hind, Monroe, Norris, Miss Mary McVicker, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Proudfoot, and others.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., near 6th-av.
BETTER LATE THAN NEVER, and THE DRAMATIC REVIEW FOR 1868. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Stoddart, Hale, Lamb, Edmonds, Miss Newton, Mrs. W. Winter, Miss Fisher and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Stoddart, Ringgold, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Annie Ward and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES; OR, STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS. Characters by Misses Lydia Thompson, Weber, Markham, Gratton, Mr. Beckett and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. E. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. Sinclair and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
FLEUR DE THE. Characters by Mme. Desclauzas, Mlle. Rizzarelli, Messrs. Carrier, Lefevre, Beckers, Genot, Petit and others.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES and LIVING STATUES. Characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard, Misses Alice Dunning Norman, Lingard, Leton and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 4th-st.
RICHELIEU. Leading characters by Mr. McKean Buchanan and Miss Virginia Buchanan.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE VICTIMS and THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER. Leading characters by Mr. John E. Owens.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—DRAMA and FARCE. Evening—FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE MEN IN THE GAP, SKELETON WITNESS, &c. By a powerful cast.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE.
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
MATHILDE. Leading character by Mme. von Berndorf.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BONE SQUASH DIAVOLO, NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANT'S MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
THE RIVALS, (Burlesque) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

WOOD'S ART GALLERY.
No. 639 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF THE PAINTING, "THE TRIAL OF RED JACKET."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$12
The Daily Times, exclusive of Sunday Edition	$10
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York, or Post-Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Bands of Carlists have appeared at Catalonia, Spain, and are seeking to stir up a revolution against the Provisional Government. The journals of Madrid urge the Government to take active measures to prevent civil war, and appeal to the people to unite against the Reactionary Party.

The appeal in the case of Costello, the Fenian prisoner, has been denied.

It is now reported that Greece has acceded to the Peace Conference protocol.

CONGRESS.

The morning hour in the Senate yesterday was mostly consumed in debate upon the bill relating to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. The proposed suffrage amendment to the Constitution was then taken up, and a lengthy debate ensued upon the several amendments offered. Mr. Williams offered an amendment upon which he will speak to-day. The Senate then took a recess till evening. At the evening session several private bills were passed. The Oregon Pacific Railroad bill was recommitted, and the bill providing for the sale of the Arsenal grounds at St. Louis was passed. Debate ensued on the bill to legalize certain land appropriations, but without disposing of it the Senate adjourned.

The House consumed considerable time yesterday in disposing of the cases of Henry Johnson and Florence Scannel, the two witnesses who refused to testify before the Committee investigating the New-York election frauds. It was stated that Mr. Johnson's arrest was in consequence of a misunderstanding, and he was discharged. Mr. Scannel having answered the questions of the Committee, a motion was made to release him on payment of costs. After some debate the motion was agreed to, and the Sergeant-at-Arms detains Mr. Scannel in custody till he pays his—the cost of his arrest. The amendments made in Committee of the Whole to the Indian Appropriation bill were then acted upon. During the debate Mr. Holbrook, delegate from Idaho, said that Mr. Butler had used language "which he knew to be unqualifiedly false." The Speaker immediately called him to order, and the offensive language having been taken down a resolution of censure was passed without a division. The Sergeant-at-Arms then brought Mr. Holbrook to the bar of the House, and the Speaker administered to him the censure called for by the resolution. The discussion of the Indian Appropriation bill was then resumed, and it was finally passed. Messrs. Wilson and Pruyn were appointed tellers on the part of the House to count the electoral vote for President and Vice-President. Debate was resumed on the Air-Line Railroad bill, and at its conclusion its further consideration was postponed until Tuesday. The Senate joint resolution to annul the stationery contract with Dempsey & O'Toole was agreed to; also the Senate bill to prohibit the coolie trade. The House then took a recess until evening. At the evening session Mr. Ela spoke on the finances and currency; Mr. Harding on the disposition of the public lands; Mr. Williams discussed the financial question; Mr. Schenck criticised the Union Pacific Railroad, and Mr. Kelly criticised the report of Mr. Wells, Internal Revenue Commissioner. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL.

Several persons were seriously injured on Wednesday night by the falling of the roof of St. Patrick's Hall, in Montreal, Canada. A concert and ball were in progress at the time, and about 1,500 people were present. Some one who saw the danger raised the alarm, and the crowd rushed for the door, but some were unable to escape before the roof came crashing down upon them. It is thought no one was killed.

The Maine House of Representatives, after an animated discussion, yesterday refused by a majority of four to pass an act allowing parties to fix any rate of interest they might agree upon as a legal rate.

We print in another column a highly interesting letter from our Cuban correspondent, dated Jan. 30. The letter includes ample details of the disturbances in the City of Havana, the tumult at the Villanueva Theatre and at the Louvre, and illustrates the not exaggerated sense of insecurity under which the American residents of the isle, according to our telegrams, have long been suffering.

In the Georgia Senate yesterday a proposition to restore the expelled colored members to their seats was denied a hearing. In the House a resolution to submit to the Courts the question of eligibility of colored members was agreed to.

George Jones, indicted for committing a burglary on the house of Mr. Beach, of Bond-street, was sentenced to the State Prison yesterday for twenty years. The prisoner fainted on hearing his sentence. The butcher-cart thief, Francis Doyle, who was tried for shooting at Officer Maloney, who arrested him, was sentenced to forty years in the State Prison.

Mr. E. L. Sanderson, of Brooklyn, yesterday obtained a verdict of $5,000 damages against the *Sunday Mercury* for libel.

The Chamber of Commerce yesterday adopted resolutions appointing a committee to examine the projects for erecting a suspension bridge over the East River.

Ward's celebrated statue of the Indian Hunter has been purchased by a number of wealthy gentlemen of this City and presented to the Central Park.

Collector Gallahan, of the Ninth District, and John Ulmer, were yesterday arrested, and held in bonds of $10,000, charged with conspiracy to defraud the United States Government.

The great annual masked ball of the Arion Society took place last night at the Academy of Music, with the usual splendor and vivid enjoyment.

Rev. John J. Brouner was installed pastor of the North Baptist Church last evening.

M. Du Chaillu lectured before the Geographical Society last evening on Equatorial Africa.

The Assembly Committee on Contested Elections, which has been sitting for some days at the Metropolitan Hotel, sat yesterday at the Mariners' Harbor, Staten Island. It will resume its sittings at the Metropolitan Hotel this morning.

The aggregate of Internal Revenue tax collections in this City for the six months ending January 1, 1869, is $10,851,387 66. In the Thirty-second District the collections amounted to nearly $4,000,000.

Cotton was fairly active yesterday at a further advance of ¼c. ℔ lb., but closed dull and weak. Flour and Wheat were moderately inquired for at about previous figures. Corn was lower and Oats were firmer on a moderate business. Provisions attracted less attention; Lard declined slightly. The grocery trade was restricted. Dry Goods were in quick request, both at auction and in private trade, at firm and buoyant prices for desirable stock. The auction sales of the day passed off quite spiritedly. The freight market was dull.

The Connecticut Standard Applied to Congress.

The Republican Convention of Connecticut has reaffirmed in emphatic phrases features of the party policy which some of its servants at Washington seem in danger of forgetting. Recognizing the importance of pending financial and fiscal issues, the Convention administers a quiet rebuke to the railway jobbers and dogmatic currency doctors who daily thrust their schemes before the country. The resolution adopted on the subject declares it to be the duty of Congress to—

"First, formally affirm that when the national debt is paid it must be paid in gold, except where it is otherwise distinctly provided in the original contract; second, introduce the strictest economy into every branch of the Government; third, *refuse all subsidies and appropriations to railroad and other enterprises outside of the indispensable machinery of the Government*; fourth, see to it that the taxes are impartially levied, and energetically and honestly collected, and surplus revenues applied to the reduction of the debt; fifth, make it a constant aim to resume specie payment and give the people a uniform and steady currency, *as soon as may be without a violent disturbance of business*; and sixth, *to remove taxation from labor and necessaries of life, and to impose it as far as possible upon articles of luxury.*"

In the main, these propositions are an echo of the Chicago platform, and there can be no doubt that they reflect the general current of public opinion. Does Congress respect or disregard them?

The idea of immediate resumption finds no favor among the people. They look upon it as an object to be kept in view in legislation affecting the currency or the debt, but they have no desire to precipitate it, or to deal with it irrespective of other considerations. They will be glad to have specie payments when they may be practicable; insisting, however, that they shall be deferred until their realization becomes possible "without a violent disturbance of business." This view we believe to be almost universal, and its application is fatal to plans like that of Mr. Sherman, who in his haste to resume would embarrass business and increase taxation. The advantage to be gained is not worth the price which these legislative resumptionists are eager to pay for it. We hope to reach it by-and-by, in the natural order of things, and meanwhile deem it expedient to avoid causes of panic or distress, and to improve the public credit by refusing on any pretext to increase the interest-bearing debt. Measures for funding greenbacks and issuing more bonds are not calculated to amend the nation's credit; nor are the means indicated as preliminaries to resumption likely to increase confidence or smooth the paths of industry and trade.

What is wanted—as the Connecticut resolution truly says—is a distinct affirmation of the inviolability of the debt; and for this purpose the bill introduced by Mr. Schenck is sufficient. Its enactment would inspire confidence, while the effect of Mr. Sherman's bill would be to unsettle everything, and make matters infinitely worse than they are.

Another essential condition of improved credit is a firm refusal to augment the debt. The burden is heavy enough already. "The best policy to diminish the burden of debt"—the Convention that nominated Gen. Grant asserted—"is so to improve our credit that capitalists will seek to lend us money at lower rates than we now pay." This cannot be so long as for any cause we continue to swell the principal of the debt. It is necessary, therefore, as the sensible men of Connecticut remark, to "refuse all subsidies and appropriations to railroad and other enterprises outside of the indispensable machinery of the Government." Among the tax-payers there is no second opinion on the subject. Their demand is that the subsidizing system be stopped. They have seen the shameless waste of money and land in connection with railroads in progress, and they call upon Congress to terminate a process which develops corruption and exposes the Treasury to bankruptcy.

Will the Senate heed the cry? The latest information is that the Committee on Pacific Railroads, in that body, has finally consented to subsidies in aid of other roads. Its members, or a majority of them, have agreed to disregard the wishes of the country, and to add very seriously to the yearly liabilities of the Government. Nobody imagines that this decision has been dictated by a desire to promote the public welfare. It is the result of intrigues and influences, of considerations and combinations, which should excite the unyielding opposition of all who would have a reputation for clean hands. If the Senate lack firmness to stamp out the scheme, and frustrate the tricks of the lobbyists and speculators by whom it is promoted, at least the House may be relied upon, we hope, to interpose its power. The thing is too scandalous to be encouraged in any way.

The final clause of the resolution has a certain significance for the advocates of oppressive Customs' duties. Connecticut is more in harmony with Mr. Wells than with the monopolists. His plan is identical with that of the New-Haven Convention. It is, in the words of the latter, "to remove taxation from labor and necessaries of life, and to impose it as far as possible upon articles of luxury." The principle is as sound as it is beneficent. It has no affinity with the policy that would make a heavy tariff still more burdensome, and in all changes would care more for limited and favored interests than for the comfort and prosperity of the people. In the position affirmed by the Connecticut Republicans, there is nothing incompatible with that moderate and just protection which results incidentally from the requirements of revenue. There is simply an aversion to the greed of classes which clamor continually for special advantages, and in the pursuit of excessive gains are indifferent to the real interests of labor.

The Reduction of the Army.

It is agreed on all hands that a reduction of the army is both practicable and desirable; and yet, in the multiplicity of *methods* of reduction, it begins to be somewhat questionable whether some of the various plans will not so counteract as to give us no immediate reduction at all.

Congress, meanwhile, has unquestionably gone to work in the right way by taking the opinions of sound and able officers of intelligence, candor and experience. The remedy proposed by nearly all these officers is *consolidation*—consolidation of all sorts, from companies in the field up to bureaus in Washington; and Secretary Schofield capped the climax by suggesting the consolidation of the War and Navy Departments under one head.

Now, the important and hopeful feature in this theory of "consolidation" is that it reduces expenses in the *most expensive part* of the military establishment—namely, among officers. You must discharge a great many private soldiers before you equal the saving made by mustering out one officer. You can defray with a Major-General's pay and allowances the wages of a great many soldiers. Hence, we say, the striking feature of the plans proposed of late by officers for reducing the army is this wholesale slaughter among departmental bureaus where so much mere clerkly work is done by those who have the rank and pay of high commissioned officers.

And yet, the moment that a proposition is broached to carry "consolidation" into practical effect, it arouses hostility. For example, Mr. Wilson's bill proposes to reduce the infantry regiments to thirty, by consolidating such of them as may at any time fall below a certain fixed mark of regimental strength, from the natural causes of depletion. This proposition calls out opposition on the ground that it "destroys the identity of regiments" and "blots out their record." But, after all, you must either do that or blot out *some* regiments altogether. You cannot have your cake and eat it. And we venture to say that this mode of reduction would be more acceptable in general than the rude turning out of their profession of officers whose only crime is that they are *de trop*.

Many of the new regiments are officered by men once connected with old ones, and promoted to their new commands for special gallantry in the war. What will you do with them? Turn them out altogether? Set them adrift, with no profession? It seems to us that Mr. Wilson's proposition is much more just in making the reduction less sudden, and providing vacancies for officers whom we raised to their places only the other day. The fact is, that we treat the army officers rather cavalierly, in thus constantly expanding and contracting the army by legislation, each time snapping off official heads by the score in the process. It was we who appointed them to their present commands, mainly as rewards for service, and we should, therefore, make our economies do as little injustice as possible to them. It is worse than perpetually giving medals for service and then taking them away again for a whim; because it is *occupations* that we are dealing with.

It is also clear that in any system of reorganization, some sacrifice of the constituent parts of corps must be made. But, by leaving details to the War Department—and, substantially, to Gen. Grant—Mr. Wilson's bill provides that practical justice may be done. The right regiments will doubtless be consolidated, the right names, numbers and flags will remain. As it is, there is a perpetual ebb and flow of the rank and file in every regiment, whereby, though its traditions and honors remain, its actual members change. As for officers, their own promotions carry them from regiment to regiment.

Our purpose, however, is not specially to commend Senator Wilson's bill as the best possible method of reduction. On the contrary, we think that in connection with it, some peremptory reduction could be effected. We only wished to show that it is hopeless to wait for a plan to which no possible objection could be raised.

How to Keep Steamers from Sinking.

The loss of the *Hibernia* developed another vulnerable point in steamships—the admission of water through the stern tube, by the breaking of the screw shaft. Although such an accident is not likely to occur often, it shows that even bulkheads may sometimes be inadequate, and that a reasonable assurance of safety involves not only means of *keeping* water out, but means of pumping it out.

In every ocean steamer that has gone to the bottom—the *Arctic, Pacific, Connaught, Hibernia*, and a score besides from our own ports—there has been, at the very time of the disaster, straining noiselessly within their boilers, the power of three thousand to five thousand horses—a power sufficient to clear the ship of water, though you might drive a coach and six through the hole—a power adequate, ample and ready at hand, but utterly wasted *for the want of means through which to act*. And there are several well-tested devices to which the whole boiler power of the ship might be applied. The centrifugal pump is undoubtedly the most efficient, but pumps and engines enough to work up 8,000-horse power would cost twenty or thirty thousand dollars—if that is an insuperable objection—and all this machinery, being generally out of use, might not be in running order when wanted. A correspondent of the London *Times* has made a new suggestion, which has been favorably received by the engineering Press. It is to apply a direct steam jet to the lifting of the water, as it is now applied to the lifting of ashes from the hold. The apparatus is simply an annular jet of steam round a 6-inch pipe, which creats a vacuum and raises the water. Each apparatus takes up no more room than a stove-pipe, and enough of them to utilize the whole boiler power might be placed all round the sides of the vessel. Two hundred of them could be worked, and would discharge 1,000 cubic yards, or some 800 tons of water per minute. Three thousand-horse power, fully utilized, would lift above 2,000 tons of water 20 feet high per minute. To start the apparatus mentioned, it would only be necessary to *turn a cock*—it is always ready. This improvement should be taken in hand at once.

Turkey and Montenegro—Fresh Trouble in the East.

Although pacific counsels are said to have prevailed at Athens at the last moment, it looks very much as if the Hellenic Government had been secretly taking measures for smiting Turkey under the fifth rib, had not the Great Powers intervened to prevent the outbreak of hostilities. Without any previous intimation that trouble was brewing in that quarter, we are suddenly informed by cable that a sanguinary engagement has taken place between the Turks and Montenegrins at a point on the frontier of Montenegro and the Turkish province of Herzegovina. In the absence of further details, we can only presume that the affair grew out of either a deliberate invasion of Turkish territory by the Montenegrins, or an attempt on their part to foster insurrection in Herzegovina. In either case, taking into consideration the attitude maintained up to the present week by Greece, it is not easy to resist the conclusion that Greek influence has been at work, and had some share in producing so unexpected an outbreak. The Montenegrins have long fretted against the nominal suzerainty of the Porte, and their favorite means of causing annoyance and injury to Turkey has been by fomenting disturbances in the adjoining province of Herzegovina, still under direct Turkish rule. Every grown man in the principality of Monterego is a guerilla soldier, both by nature and training, never laying aside his arms and equipments, even while engaged in everyday pursuits of agriculture. Thanks to the mountainous and inaccessible nature of the whole country, they have more than once given the Turks a good deal of trouble, and in 1863 they were only thoroughly subdued after a regular campaign by Omar Pacha at the head of 80,000 men. Slavic in race and Greek in creed, though until recently recognizing their Vladika or Prince as the spiritual as well as the temporal head of the nation, they are among the first to whom Greece would turn as effective allies in harassing Turkey and spreading insurrectionary disturbances among the Slavic Christians in her European provinces. It is possible that the Turks may have thought that prevention was better than cure, and been the aggressors in the matter; but the more probable theory is that Prince Nicolas, secretly instigated by Greece, has attempted to strike another blow against the obnoxious supremacy still claimed by Turkey. Had not he relied upon the attention of Turkey being distracted by a foreign war, he would have hardly taken so bold a step so soon after his thorough defeat of seven years ago. Should our supposition be correct, he will scarcely thank Greece for having led him into his present position and then left the field herself.

Whatever the origin of the affair, however, it strikingly illustrates the critical condition of the East of Europe. Even now, the insurrectionary movement may spread, until Greece finds both an excuse for recalling her acceptance of the recommendations of the Conference—if she really has accepted them—and an opportunity of striking a blow with effect. The chronic disaffection among the Christian inhabitants of European Turkey is as deep-rooted as ever, and in spite of the pacific assurance of Prince Charles, Roumania is rapidly becoming a vast magazine, firearms and ammunition of the most improved kinds being daily imported into the principality in large quantities. Diplomacy may have averted the danger in one form, but a wide-spread rising in Turkey would be fully as fruitful a source of danger in the future, and far less amenable to diplomatic treatment. It remains to be seen whether Prince Nicolas will abandon the struggle, now that Greece has yielded, or decide upon fighting it out. If the engagement were really on the scale implied in the telegraphic account, we should be inclined to fear that too much blood had been spilled for a reconciliation to be practicable just yet, and in a district such as that in which the collision has occurred, fighting is only too certain to spread far beyond its original limits.

MINOR TOPICS.

A rigorous application of law against crime is the only means of its repression; and there is hope for the maintenance of public safety and order, now that the *Courts are trying the effect of prompt justice and severe sentences* upon the audacious criminals who have recently been raiding at their will upon the lives and property of our citizens. Doyle, the "butcher-cart" operator, who was arrested on Monday night, pleaded guilty yesterday, on various charges, before Recorder Hackett, and *was immediately sentenced to Sing Sing for forty years*. The prosecuting officer demanded that his punishment should be quick and severe, as a warning to those desperadoes who are now infesting the City. The burglar Jones, also, who was arrested a few days ago, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Barnard to Sing Sing *for twenty years*. Three other burglars were yesterday sentenced by Recorder Hackett to five years each in Sing Sing; and on the day previous two other equally just sentences were pronounced by the Recorder. In his charge to the Grand Jury on Tuesday, Recorder Hackett said we had now a man in the Governor's chair (Hoffman) who was sure not to make much use of his power of pardoning criminals. So that now, at least, we may indulge the hope of having a good proportion of the wild beasts of society kept chained behind iron bars.

It is delightful to witness the growth of Congressional amenities. When Mr. Woodward yesterday, in referring to the New-York election frauds, spoke of the "disgraceful incarceration" of a citizen by Congress, the Speaker compelled him to take back the word "disgraceful," as the Speaker did not see how a *disgraceful* act could be *properly* done by Congress. In making the point of order, Mr. Robinson reminded the House that the word disgraceful was a more severe expression than that for which he himself had been called to order the day before. Still another step was yesterday taken in behalf of the "dignity of the House," when Mr. Holbrook was brought before the bar in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and severely censured by the Speaker, for using insulting language toward Gen. Butler. In course of time we may actually see Congress behaving in such a manner as to command public respect.

A true bill for manslaughter was yesterday found by a Washington Grand Jury against a man who, without medical knowledge or skill, administered morphine to a woman with fatal effect. It would startle a good many of the quack doctors and illegal practitioners hereabouts to have a "true bill" of this nature found by a Grand Jury in New-York. It would also be an advantage to the public.

The method and audacity of our robbers and plunderers are things to wonder at. A day or two since one of a gang on the Hudson River Railroad called out and bid all the passengers in the car move on to the next, whereupon his friends, as the people hurried out, hustled and robbed them. We have had any number of other cases hardly less startling of late. We hope *all* the rogues in society will not break out, for if they do the honest men will have no chance at all against them.

The result of the Greco-Turkish Conference in Paris, is a justification of the Conference system, which Napoleon has advocated for the settlement of so many disputes within the last twenty years. Without the Conference there would certainly have been war between Turkey and Greece, and there can hardly be a doubt that the Great Powers would soon have been drawn into the quarrel. The Emperor very justly rejoices over the success of the Conference.

Ward's "Indian Hunter," an admirable bronze statue, of heroic size, by one of the foremost sculptors of modern times, has been purchased by a number of our wealthy citizens and presented to the Central Park, where it will be appropriately placed under the direction, we trust, of the artist himself. The correspondence on the subject shows an appreciation of a genuine work of art, which is eminently pleasing in such times as these. The donors, after referring to it as a "work so truly American in subject and so admirably executed by one of our native and most celebrated sculptors," say that "both in Europe and America it justly ranks among the best examples of the plastic art for its bold and vigorous treatment and its faithful delineation." The Comptroller of the Park, in accepting the gift, concurs in the highest estimate of the "ability shown by the distinguished artist in the conception and execution of this beautiful work," and offers the warmest thanks to the donors on behalf of all those who are now "afforded the opportunity to admire the exquisite proportions of this justly celebrated statue." These eulogiums are well-merited, and will be concurred in by all connoisseurs. In presence of a collection of Ward's works, completed and designed, one of the finest critics of the day said that "nothing equal to them had been produced since the days of the Greeks."

No fillibusters have gone to Cuba from this country; and therefore there is no necessity for the French and English Governments taking steps (as suggested by the *Court Journal*) to prevent fillibustering. In discussing the question, the *Court Journal* says that if Spain should lose Cuba, or be induced, by unavoidable circumstances, to sell it, "then England and France would be seriously injured, and the total loss of their colonies in the West Indies would be only a mere question of time." It argues that by our acquiring Cuba, the "loss to England will be greater than to France, in consequence of the prospect that the shortest maritime way to the East Indies will ere long be by the opening of the channel through the Isthmus of Darien; and in case of a war with the United States, this route could easily be barred by them, if in possession of the prominent colonies in the West Indies, and thus masters of the sea there." This is certainly one of the strongest reasons we have yet seen for our acquiring a foothold in the West Indies; but we shall not attempt the acquisition by fillibustering.

The case of Osborne against the Union Ferry Company, with its origin in 1868, its subsequent decision against the plaintiff, the appeal and then the reversal, shows what a desperate thing it is to get damages from any of the corporations for personal injury, and suggests that some sort of arbitration system should be adopted to meet such emergencies. As it is, the sufferers try to fleece the companies, and the latter try to shirk all responsibility, while the lawyers rejoice in the long and harrassing contest, and foster the evil spirit of rapacity and injustice on both sides. That simple, common-sense plan of arbitration in all cases of difference, would prove one of the greatest blessings of modern society, and train people into the thoughts and habits of fairness and justice.

If the College of New-York would retain the respect and confidence of the public, and secure the highest benefit to the students for whose behoof it is maintained by the City, there must be great care to secure men of the highest character and attainments for the professional chairs. If the College authorities are able to find men who have demonstrated their qualifications and capacity, and whose works indicate the measure of their fitness, the credit of the College and the advantage of its students will be assured. In the filling of a chair, no considerations of any other kind must be admitted, and on no account must considerations of this kind be ignored. For the vacant Professorship of Civil and Military Engineering, there is a candidate whose practical services in military engineering during the war, and whose testimonials of ability, cannot possibly be equaled by any other candidate that could be found; and we do not doubt that in the forthcoming election the Board of Trustees will be guided by the principles that in such cases are applicable.

As regards the Fenian prisoners in England, Warren, Costello, Halpin and McCafferty, it is very probable they will be thrown in among the varied ingredients of the grand international cauldron or "kettle of fish" which our Ambassador to England has been for some time bringing to the point of projection with Lords Stanley and Clarendon. The poor fellows will find themselves strangely jumbled up with the islands of Juan de Fuca, and balanced in a bewildering way against the burnings of pirate Semmes in the Mozambique Channel. But it will be the liberating ordeal, and they will yet be rejoiced over at the Cooper Institute, very likely. Their Fenian friends should pray for the success of Mr. Johnson's cookery.

Recorder Hackett complains that the City is cut up into "little Police principalities, each jealous of the others," and that the Police are indisposed to give effectual help in "ferreting out testimony." On the other hand, the Police say the Judges are too apt to let the criminals go after the evidence has been ferretted out. It is a muddle of complaint and recrimination, such as is never heard in London, Paris or any of the Old World metropolises. On this subject it may be further remarked that the "Maher" phase of the Rogers murder did not show itself till after the Coroner and his men had "given it up." Most assuredly there is a great want of concerted management in our modes of carrying out the ends of justice, to the great comfort and encouragement of our Ishmaelites and freebooters.

The Police Report contains an excellent recommendation on the subject of the poor people who are in the habit of sleeping at the Station-houses, to the number of 90,000 or 100,000 persons in a twelvemonth. The report recommends some houses of better accommodation for such a purpose; and this is a matter on which the City authorities, or some humane civic society, should have acted before now. It is demoralizing to bring the poor into places meant for criminals. Charity to poor persons should carry with it some moral influence, and this is a thing which cannot be expected in the Station-houses. The Police should be no longer burdened with the care of paupers—a piece of duty for which they were never intended, and for which they are not fitted. It is one of the singular disgraces of New-York that there are in it no decent refuges for poor people in temporary want of a night's lodging.

M. Chevalier, the Swiss aeronaut, has brought over to this country a monster balloon, with a bamb-built car, for the purpose of getting means to cross the Atlantic in the same. He believes the thing can be done, if he can only get up to a current of air rolling eastward with the globe itself at a height of eight or ten thousand feet. No doubt he would have come over in his balloon, if that current had been the other way. As it is, he relies upon it, and means to go up toward it. We hope he will not attempt to cross so large a tract of water without making sure of his "trade wind," so to speak, and do not feel any great sympathy for an enterprise in which a man, however courageous and skillful, must be carried at the mercy of every wind that blows, like a feather.

Nova Scotia has lowered the standard of "repeal," and will probably throw it aside very shortly, since Sir John Macdonald has agreed to bring in a bill reducing the Province debt from eleven millions, as fixed by the Constitution, to nine millions, and giving her an annual subsidy of about eighty thousand dollars for ten years. At the same time the Province House, which cost $250,000, is to be taken by the Dominion and allowed for. Under such circumstances our hopes of seeing that flourishing dependency rush into our federal circle within the present year or the next, have grown rather faint.

The Butler-Kilpatrick Match.

The "return match" in the "home and home" series between Gen. Butler and Kilpatrick is going on finely. The "innings" (to borrow a figure from cricket) at Lowell last Fall, ended in the bowling out of Kilpatrick, with a very small score. In the present Washington match, Butler first went to the bat, and it looked for a while as if his Chili friend would be also batted out of his game, with neither honors nor profits. But now the latter has suddenly retrieved himself, so that we are already prepared to hail him victor.

We speak thus metaphorically of the contest over the "consolidation of the South American Missions," (which, after being effected in the House, at Butler's instance, has just been undone again in the Senate, at Kilpatrick's instance,) because those gentlemen represent this to be "purely a personal matter." Or, rather, Gen. Butler takes the ground that he is proceeding from purely patriotic and Gen. Kilpatrick from purely personal motives, while Gen. Kilpatrick makes, curiously enough, exactly the same point against Gen. Butler. Kilpatrick says that Butler resolved last November to "crush Kilpatrick," and that "now the blow has come." If so, not only does Kilpatrick evidently have "claims on Chili" (probably on account of "the *Te Deum*") but Butler as evidently admits that he has claims, or else he himself would not try to "crush Kilpatrick" in this particular way.

Butler, we repeat, carried the House by a great majority, while Kilpatrick has carried the Senate by a majority equally great. Which of the two must yield? Butler defends his proposition on the highest of grounds—economy; and that is precisely the ground on which Kilpatrick defends his. Which is right? And is it a "national" or a "personal" matter,—this union of the Chili and Peru Missions? Here is a fine chance for oil on the troubled waters—for a compromise between Butler and Kilpatrick, arranged by some mutual friend of both.

The Shipowner's Convention—An Important Movement.

The resolutions of the Convention of Shipowners and Captains reported from Philadelphia and published in our issue of yesterday, have a certain clear ring, a sensible sound, and apparently inaugurate a practical policy. The object of the Convention as announced is not to fix the rates of pay of seamen, pilots, officers and others, but to remedy abuses to which shipowners have long submitted, because, as the Convention thinks, they have not been united in action to abate them. Two of these abuses are mentioned in the resolutions; the others are not definitely stated; but there are many which can be named. We have before alluded to certain abuses in which American seamen and shipowners are alike deeply interested; and again call the attention of the latter to the same subject.

The American shipping interests have suffered terribly of late years at the hands of the British, as all who know anything about the *Alabama* claims are well aware. The same interests are suffering at the same hands in another way, and one which, to remedy, requires prompt and united action among American shipowners, captains and seamen. The English shipowners have provided themselves with an admirable act regulating their merchant marine, which is so perfect in its practical operation that the discipline among the crew of a British merchant vessel is as nearly complete as on a vessel of the Royal navy. It has now been in operation for fifteen years, and during that time it has resulted not only in abolishing the boarding and shipping masters who contaminated and then shipped drunken, riotous and incompetent men, just as the same class now do in this country, but it has driven all seamen without character from under the British flag. By its provisions no sailor can be shipped in England unless he can show an honorable discharge from his last ship, and this rule is strictly enforced, the shipowner being prevented from receiving on board his ship any sailor without the proper license of the Government shipping office. A full account of the operation of this law was given in the Times last week.

The result of the expulsion of every British seaman from the British merchant service for drunkenness, insubordination or incompetency, is that some American ship receives him. He goes to the nearest American shipping master in Liverpool or London, or wherever he may have been discharged in disgrace, and ships on the first American vessel which leaves port. In this way the American merchant marine has been filled up with the refuse of British ships. Shipping masters and boarding-house keepers in this country add to the numbers of bad seamen by inducing other British seamen to desert by the promise of higher wages and larger advances on American ships. These men are shipped without regard to character; and there are many ships which go out of our ports in charge of crews of mutinous rascals shipped at the dictation of those still greater rascals, the "land-sharks;" and the only wonder is that so few ships are seized by them or wrecked through their incompetency or drunkenness.

It is thus that the British law affects our shipping interests. The worst class of British seamen are forced upon us to endanger our shipping interests, disgrace the service, and keep down the wages of American seamen. In the event of a war these characters would soon be in the national navy—a consequence not to be anticipated without a shudder. The remedy, as we have frequently urged, is in the adoption of a law similar to that of England. If the Shipowners and Captains' Association will effect the passage of such an act of Congress it will remedy the greatest abuse of the American Merchant Service. In the securing of such an act, which, while preventing the American service from being a sort of penal colony for England's culprit sailors, will also abolish the landlords and shipping agents as now organized in this country, the sailors now on strike in this City can consistently join. And they will act wisely if they do so, and thoroughly agitate this subject while it is before the public, and while exertions in the same direction are being made by benevolent associations.

The Proposed Ocean Yacht Race.

We learn by the cable that Mr. Ashbury, owner of the English yacht *Cambria*, has accepted the challenge of Mr. Douglass to an ocean race between her and the *Sappho*. But we regret to find that Mr. Ashbury has burdened his acceptance with conditions which, as it seems to us, would entirely deprive the proposed contest of all title to be termed either an "ocean race" or a fair trial of speed between an American yacht and an English yacht. It is true that but a few years ago a yacht race across the English Channel, from Spithead to Cherbourg, was known as an ocean race, in contradistinction to the usual in-shore races in the Solent or round the Isle of Wight. But ever since the exploits of the *Henrietta, Fleetwing* and *Vesta*, a very different meaning has been attached to the words. And ever since the first suggestion of an international race between the *Sappho* and any English yacht willing to take up the challenge, it has been understood that it should take place over a *bona fide* ocean course—either across the Atlantic, or at least from Cowes to the Azores and back. But the course proposed by Mr. Ashbury certainly cannot be called an ocean course. From Cowes round by Spithead, thence down the Channel as far as Eddystone Light-house, thence to Cherbourg, and home by the Solent to Cowes—why, the entire distance barely exceeds three hundred miles, and at no point of the course would the yachts be forty miles from a port. Mr. Ashbury suggests this course as best adapted to fairly test the "sea-going qualities" of the yachts. Now their "sea-going qualities" would undoubtedly be tested by a race over the course suggested, but we submit that the race to which all genuine yachtsmen on both sides have been looking forward to is one in which the speed of the craft and the seamanship of their crews shall be tested over a long course in open ocean, and not by dodging about for a few hundred miles in and out of channels, and round points, promontories and light-houses. In no case would this be the kind of race we wish to see, but when it is considered that the proposed course seems to have been laid out with the one object of securing every possible advantage for the English yacht, we fear there is not much prospect of a race on such terms proving satisfactory. We might as well ask the *Cambria* to sail round Long Island against an American yacht. It would be easy enough to find a course that would at once be fair to both parties and make the affair what it ought to be—an ocean race. We trust Mr. Ashbury will not prove unreasonable on this point.

TELEGRAMS.

SPAIN.

Carlist Bands in Catalonia—Civil War Threatened.

MADRID, Thursday, Feb 4.

Bands of Carlists have made their appearance in Catalonia. They came from the Valley of Andorra, and seek to produce a rising against the Provisional Government. Troops have been sent out to disperse them.

The Press of this city, fearing a civil war, urge the Government to take active measures and the people to unite against the reactionary party.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Appeal in the Case of Costello Denied.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The appeal recently made in the case of COSTELLO, the American citizen convicted of complicity in the Fenian revolts, has been denied.

CUBA.

Reported Surrender of Revolutionary Leaders—A General Assassinated.

HAVANA, Thursday, Feb. 4.

For several days a rumor has been current that the revolutionary Gens. CESPEDES and AGUILERA have surrendered to Count VALMASEDA, but the report proves untrue. No news has been received from the Eastern Department.

The journals of Havana have refrained for the past week from publishing news from the east or west, and it appears as if there was a tacit understanding not to inform the people as to the condition of affairs.

The *Diario* of to-day says that Gen. AUGUSTIN ARANGO, of the revolutionary forces, has been assassinated by his companions.

Indian Raids in Arizona Anticipated—Mining News.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Thursday, Feb. 4.

Late Arizona advices have been received in this city. Friendly Indians state that the Apaches and Wallahays are preparing for vigorous raids on the roads leading from Prescott to the Colorado River. A military escort is still necessary for the mail carriers.

The news from the mining districts is good. Many persons are preparing to go to the Black Canyon diggings. The Hydraulic claims on Lynx Creek are being worked. The valleys of the Gila and Salt Rivers are rapidly filling with settlers from the Southern States. Thirteen families from Texas recently located in one valley.

The Central Pacific Railroad has been completed 510 miles east of Sacramento, 131 miles from the head of Salt Lake, leaving 240 miles of trans-continental road to be built. The track of the Central Pacific Road is being laid at the rate of from three to four miles a day.

The schooner *Legal Tender*, hence Jan. 12 for the Behring Straits, has returned, having encountered one of the heaviest storms ever witnessed on the Pacific.

The steamer *Japan* sailed to-day for Hong Kong, *via* Yokohama, carrying 150 passengers and $460,000 in Treasure, $846,000 of which is for China and $124,000 for Japan.

Flour, $4 75@$5 75; for round lots for export a discount of from 12½c.@25c. is frequently made. Wheat—Choice shipping, $1 75. Legal tenders, 74½.

A Proposition to Reinstate the Georgia Colored Members of Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., Thursday, Feb. 4.

In the Senate to-day a motion to immediately reseat the colored members was refused consideration, and a motion to send Messrs. BROWN, STEPHENS and PARROTT to Washington, as Commissioners, was withdrawn by the original mover. In the House a resolution to submit the eligibility of colored members to the Court was adopted; but a motion to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report a bill bringing the matter immediately before the Court was voted down. Another motion, pledging the House to abide by the decision of the Court, was ignored.

In the Senate, the resolution authorizing Messrs. BROWN, PARROTT and ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS to proceed to Washington and represent the true state of affairs to Congress, and ascertain what solution of the unfortunate difficulties can be had, which will be satisfactory to Congress and compatible with their duties as sworn Senators and Representatives, was withdrawn.

The House refused to refer the eligibility of negroes to the Judiciary Committee.

The question whether any additional legislation is necessary, in order to bring the question of negro eligibility before the Supreme Court now in session, was lost.

Fall of a Roof in Canada—Several Persons Injured.

MONTREAL, Canada, Thursday, Feb. 4.

While the concert and ball at St. Patrick's Hall were in progress last night, two thousand persons being present, a cry was raised shortly before midnight that the roof was giving way, causing intense excitement. All immediately rushed to the street, but while the last were getting out, the roof fell with a tremendous crash. Several persons were injured, but it is hoped none are killed.

SECOND DISPATCH.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Feb. 4.

A concert took place in St. Patrick's Hall last night which was attended by about two thousand persons. Near midnight creaking sounds were heard, and it became evident that the roof of the building was about to fall. Amid intense excitement a rush was made for the street, and every one, it is thought, escaped with their lives, a few, however, being badly injured. The roof fell in with a tremendous crash just as those in the rear were getting out. If the accident had occurred a few moments sooner, a terrible loss of life must have resulted. Eminent architects have been appointed to inquire into the cause of the accident.

Woman Suffrage in Missouri—Legislative Proceedings.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Thursday, Feb. 4.

A delegation of prominent ladies of St. Louis arrived at Jefferson City yesterday with a petition from the Women's Suffrage Association of Missouri, asking the Legislature to provide for the amendment of the Constitution of the State so as to strike the word male from that instrument. The petition will be presented this afternoon, at which time addresses will be made by some of the ladies on the subject of female suffrage.

The House yesterday passed a bill which provides that any joint stock company or association from another State, transacting business in this State, may sue or be sued in the Courts of this State.

The delegates of the Women's Suffrage Association were received by the Legislature in joint session this afternoon, and treated with marked respect.

Politics in Virginia—Revenue Collections.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Feb. 4.

A meeting of native Virginians was held in Noddoway County, which included farmers and professional men. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the new movement, deprecating further resistance to the Reconstruction acts, and resolving the meeting into a political organization, with the name of "Republican Party." This is the first movement of the kind in the State.

The Revenue collections of this district for the month of January were $126,000, being four times greater than the collections for the same month in 1868.

Execution of a Murderer in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, Feb. 4.

LEWIS DAVIS was hanged at 12:45 o'clock P. M., to-day, in the Cuyahoga County Jail for the murder of D. P. SKINNER, of Independence, in September last.

Skating Match at Buffalo Between Young Women.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The skating match for $500 between Miss ADA GODBOUT, of New-Brunswick, and Miss NELLIE DEAN, of Chicago, took place at the Rink this evening, before an assemblage of 4,000 persons. After a very exciting contest the match was won by Miss NELLIE DEAN, the score standing 3 to 1. Miss GODBOUT has challenged Miss DEAN to skate another match for the same amount at the Rink on Saturday evening.

The Illinois Legislature.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 4.

In the Legislature to-day a joint resolution was passed submitting to the people an amendment to the State Constitution to the effect that the Legislature shall have no power to release the Illinois Central Railroad from the payment of any tax on gross receipts. It is positively asserted in Springfield that Gov. PALMER will veto FULLER's bill to regulate railroad fares.

The Case of Pike, the Wife Poisoner, at Fitchburg.

WORCESTER, Mass., Thursday, Feb. 4.

The examination of ROBERT D. PIKE, the wife poisoner, and Miss ADELAIDE EVANS, the daughter of the victim, who is charged with being accessory to the poisoning, which was to have been held in Fitchburg this morning, has been postponed until Wednesday, the 10th inst.

Failure of a Dry-Goods House in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 4.

A large dry-goods jobbing-house failed here to-day. Its liabilities are said to be $500,000, $70,000 of which are due one house in this city.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 4—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. E.	Snowing	20
Halifax	S. E.	Snowing	20
Portland	East	Cloudy	27
Boston	S. W.	Raining	32
New-York	W. N. W.	Cloudy	40
Philadelphia	West	Cloudy	40
Wilmington	West	Raining	40
Washington	West	Clear	43
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Clear	50
Richmond	West	Raining	40
Augusta	West	Cloudy	40
Savannah	S. W.	Cloudy	54
Charleston	West	Clear	53
Oswego	North	Snowing	24
Buffalo	N. E.	Snowing	30
Pittsburg	—	Snowing	32
Chicago	N. W.	Snowing	19
New-Orleans	West	Cloudy	48

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 4.—The snow-storm has not yet ceased. The roads are badly blockaded. There was a severe thunder-storm during the night.

MONTREAL, Feb. 4.—The snow-storm continues with great fury. Travel will be stopped.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

READING, Penn., Feb. 4.—Capt. JOHN P. HALE, Superintendent of the Scott Foundry and a prominent citizen of this place, died here of typhoid pneumonia to-day. Capt. HALE was a son of Judge HALE, of Centre County, and a brother-in-law of Secretary WELLES.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—The large cooper shop of HILL & WRIGHT, in East Boston, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss was $12,000 and the insurance $7,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 4.—Mrs. MARY DELAND's barn, at Ludlow, was struck by lightning last night, and burned with all its contents.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 4.—CHARLES M. DUPUY, for many years a Professor of the French language in this city, died suddenly to-day from an overdose of chloroform, administered by himself. He was at one time the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Maryland. He was a native of France, and about 56 years of age.

FINE ARTS.

There was a brilliant reception last evening in the rooms of the National Academy of Design.

To-morrow afternoon, from 2 to 5 o'clock, the usual studio receptions will take place in the Dodworth building, in Fifth-avenue, and in the Tenth-street building. These pleasant receptions lose none of their popularity by repetition.

THEATRICAL.

The Burlesque Madness.

An epidemic, which the Board of Health is powerless to arrest, has seized upon New-York and infects it in every part, counting its victims by the tens of thousands. It may be called the Mania for Burlesque. Slight touches of it have always been felt among us. Once there was an infected spot called Mitchell's Olympic, where it flourished in every season; after that nest was swept away by advancing civilization, it came upon us intermittently—like some worse things—in the heat of the midsummer term, at Wallack's and other places. A French variety of it seized upon the vitals of this City over a year ago and held tenaciously to its stake; then the last—the most overwhelming and the most irresistible kind of the disorder, the English, (Blonde,) in the moment of our weakness, swooped upon us, and we are now hopelessly ill of it—even if we are not yet quite sick of it!

At Niblo's Garden it has broken out with unparalleled intensity; at Wood's Museum it has renewed its vigor; at the Theatre Comique it riots amid fresh victims, and the wise ones tell us that it will soon break out at the Waverly Theatre—by which name the once Hope-(less) Chapel is to be hereafter known.

The distinguishing symptom of the epidemic is a singular and easily detected appearance of masses of light and golden hair on the stage of the afflicted theatre; after this symptom the spectator is appalled by observing a tendency in the patients to dispossess themselves of their clothing, and it requires the greatest exertion to keep anything on them; then follow a series of piercing screams called comic singing, distorted and incoherent ravings called puns, and finally, strong convulsions denominated breakdowns and walk-arounds. Exhaustion supervenes after a fit of two or three hours each night. The remedy for this serious visitation has not yet been revealed. It is uncertain what applications will reduce the disorder—applications for places at the various box offices have been recommended, but the result of that is to increase it. Some dismal folk have predicted destruction to our community from the example of the burlesquers. It is feared that the light hair, the clothesless and the convulsive symptoms may spread to every home and carry desolation to every hearth. The true remedy may yet be adopted by the Hygienic guardians of the Metropolis; this remedy is quarantine! The infection comes through late importations from England; scarcely a steamer arrives here that does not bear fresh quantities of the golden-hair, which once landed on our shores develop into the true raving, roaring, stamping-mad burlesque! We respectfully suggest a strict quarantine and renewed vigilance toward all English vessels.

But to lay aside this figurative style of treating the burlesque madness, and talk of it as it is—one of the engrossing subjects of theatrical amusement—there are some words to be said.

The burlesque is a species of entertainment dangerous to dramatic art, because it defies criticism.

It is folly to weigh the merits of a pun—the strength of rival feminine heels and toes—and those graces of the human form which ought to be concealed from promiscuous gaze.

Art has little, if anything, to do with the success of such entertainments. A pretty face is of more help to it than genius, and distortion is its strongest point. No ugly woman ever made a success in the extravagant *rôles* of burlesque, and no genuine comedian ever made his exit from its wild orgies without feeling heartily ashamed of the antics he had performed to secure the measure of applause that followed him from the scene. Female face and form carry all its honors, and an idiotic parody of masculinity creates its uproarious mirth. No burlesque ever succeeded upon its literary merits. Its wit is tolerated only from a bewitching mouth, and its humor from beneath a painted nose. Its object is to upset decorum, to upset gravity, to disarm judgment, and to intoxicate the senses. If the auditor is so befogged as to carry away no definite idea of it save that he has seen a forest of unveiled limbs shaken by a storm of wild music—its triumph is accomplished. Should he be able to remember a succession of coherent incidents, the burlesque has failed of its intended effect.

It is safe to say that judged by such a standard all the extravaganzas now being performed are unquestionable successes.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—"THE FORTY THIEVES."

Here the well-known Lydia Thompson troupe have increased the furor awakened some months ago at another theatre. The extravaganza of "The Forty Thieves," as produced at Niblo's was originally prepared by Mr. H. J. BYRON for the English market, and has been retouched for the American trade by Mr. H. B. FARNIE. A wearisome weakness marks most of the reconstructed portions. There is none of that paralyzing audacity about the local puns,—such as usually recommends these personalities to ironical shouts which are frequently more hearty than more appreciative laughter,—but the allusions to local themes are for the main part pointless and weak. The burlesque is placed before the public, however, with all the lavish wealth of glitter, costume and accessories that Niblo's Garden is famous for. An immense corps of auxiliaries, including the now imperative *ballet*, clad in shining dresses, crowd the stage, and a novel view of the Robber's Cave—upon exclusive club principles, a silver forest and a brilliant *coup d'œil* called "The Jardin Mabille" are produced as specimens of the taste and skill of the painters and machinists of the theatre. In the last scene the feverish indecencies of the Parisian can-can are brazenly interpreted by a motley mass of dancers and strangers there exhibited.

The music embraces of course all the new airs, all the old ones, and all the variations which both will bear. Of the *dramatis personæ* it is to be said that Miss LYDIA THOMPSON, as *Ganem*, offers herself from first to last in a succession of every known and unknown dance, with that amazing restlessness, vim and vigor which gives her the lead in this class of performances, and that she gives several new readings of old nursery rhymes, and sings with a nightly increasing consciousness that she has a larger theatre to fill with her voice than she ever had before. Miss WEBER is the *Morgiana* of the story, and the only novelty in her performance is that she now plays "boy" in female dress, instead of her usual tunics; there is the same freedom and unrestrained *abandon* about her manner,—and she flourishes at Niblo's, as if she had been playing there a year. Miss MARKHAM, who is neither an actress, nor a dancer, nor a singer, nor a creator of comic effects, beams upon the audience as a fine picture in the *rôle* of the robber chief *Abdallah*. The new blonde arrival, Miss GRATTAN, is quite a good match of the latter in talent, &c. Mr. BECKETT continues to recall J. S. CLARKE in his touches of gesture, and does some acrobatic imitations of Bowery melodrama in the part of a ferocious and agreeable bandit. Many of the incidents of the piece are quite amusing, but the length of the performance is rather too great to admit of all being enjoyed. Three hours of unvarying nonsense is altogether too much. The funny things that come first excite the heartiest laughter, however, the most so, that where the "Female Forty Thieves" "present arms," "make ready," and strike a light from forty matches to "fire" forty cigarettes at the word of command, that where a couple of rival suitors bribe the honest Judge with bags of treasure, that where the sleeping *Ali* is rescued from instant destruction by the passing train — of his wife's dress, and that where the modern "club" occupations of the Thieves in their cave is shown. These things have made an immediate success for "The Forty Thieves," and the piece has drawn crowded houses to Niblo's every night.

THEATRE COMIQUE—"PLUTO."

The burlesque at this house, which is also an adaptation by Mr. FARNIE of one of BYRON's London successes, is preceded by Mr. W. H. LINGARD's highly interesting personal and protean entertainment. LINGARD's metamorphostical sketches became town-talk a year ago, and hence have none of the claims of novelty upon public attention, but their popularity is little diminished, and the unique transformations of this singular performer impels the same approving outbursts which first attended the exhibition. The characters now personated by Mr. LINGARD differ in some respects from those on his original programme; thus we have, instead of *Captain Jinks*, one *Sergeant Copp*, who is quite a different person altogether, although he belongs to the genus *Pilou*. "A Gent of the First Water" and "Fifth Avenue" are representations in song and individuality, also, of a couple of "howling" swells, sketched from the spot, which seem to have set in for a popularity equal to that accorded to the lady "On the Beach at Long Branch." The burlesque, which follows these sketches, is a very free adaptation of mythology to modern uses. *Orpheus* and *Eurydice* are the hero and heroine of this extravaganza, but *Pluto* and not Jupiter is the presiding spirit. Mr. LINGARD plays *Pluto* in a way that shows him to be most effective in imitative mimicry. Mr. GEORGE ATKINS, who was for so many months the comic scourge in the "Black Crook," reappears here as *Eurydice's* cook and housemaid, and in the course of the play offers a ponderous blow to the burlesque madness of the hour, by appearing in the short-skirts, long golden hair, and idiotic antics of the reigning theatrical favorites. The other parts in the extravaganza are mainly played by a number of blondes,—ladies who will compare in the essential particulars with the most popular of their sex in this line now before the public. Miss ALICE DUNNING takes the lead among them for personal charms and electrical vivacity. As *Orpheus* she created the most agreeable effect. In respect of scenery "Pluto" has not been neglected, and Mr. MARSTON has furnished a glittering transformation tableux.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

The entertainment here has been materially curtailed, and passes over a couple of hours now with uninterrupted pleasure to all concerned. The preliminary farce has given way to the ballet of "L'Almee," which now begins the performance and the burlesque begins before the audience has become weary of waiting for it. In performing his work of reconstruction, and preparing "The Field of the Cloth of Gold" to meet local favor, Mr. FLORENCE has not wholly dammed up the more natural sources of fun by such wretched obstructions as silly puns present, and hence the piece of itself is not insufferably dull. The affairs of history are humorously parodied, and the performers burlesque the historical heroes with hearty sense of the ludicrous. The whole is well received, and with a little less singing (which is quite ineffective) would be altogether pleasant. One improvement may be suggested: Let the rival kings ride to their meeting, upon the golden field on a couple of velocipedes, and the localization will be complete. The basket-horses now used in the scene are a relic of the past, too much worn to be tolerable on our lively stage. An amusing tournament between *Henry* and *Francis* takes place in the last scene, when the rival monarchs enter a rope ring and box for the Royal championship. The height of the ludicrous is approached when the Police burst in, break up the fight, and arrest the principals. The new *debutante*, Miss ROSE MASSEY, carries off no honors; she neither sings, dances nor acts with more ability than a hundred of her less elevated sisters do. The dresses of the piece are often quite gorgeous. Those of Mrs. FLORENCE are unusually resplendent.

NEW YORK THEATRE.

To a well-balanced mind the next best thing after assisting at a perfect theatrical performance is to witness a thoroughly bad one. The impression which the latter makes is decidedly the most profound. It has the same effect as reading a medical almanac—it makes us feel as if Mankind were all miserable wretches together, and observed nothing but thorns. It is very wholesome, however, and should be tried occasionally as a sort of tonic. Those who desire to follow this recommendation may visit the New York Theatre, and see the efforts of Mr. McKEAN BUCHANAN and his dramatic coterie, in a play entitled "The Fisherman's Daughter." The performance is rescued from thorough badness, perhaps, by an occasional gleam of intelligence which marks the acting of Miss BUCHANAN. This young lady is undeniably out of place in the wretched company of actors which surround her, and should be rescued. She has many germs of talent for emotional acting, and a season or two devoted to the apprentice-parts of her art might develop these for the public benefit and her own. As for the rest, we propose a measure by which they will get as much pay with half their present labor: Let them stand still one half the time, give their eyebrows a spell of rest, and speak from their chest—which is about one-third the distance from which they now bring their words.

The Arion Masked Ball at the Academy of Music.

The celebrated Arion Singing Society gave their grand annual masquerade at the Academy of Music last night, with the usual brilliant success. The aim of the Arions is enjoyment, and they spare no expense, at either their public or private entertainments, to obtain the desired result. The stage of the Academy on the present occasion was ornamented at the back with a beauteous scene of snow-capped mountains, beneath which, in the valley below, nestled a river edged with gardens. Upon a jutting crag stood an old German castle, and immediately in front of the glowing canvas, an exhaustless variety of flowers and shrubs clustered round a broad-leaved palm. Many-hued roses, milk-white lilies and camellias, pinks, euphorbias and azalias hung upon their native stems, translated from fragrant conservatories of the suburbs. The Mexican aloe bowed its leaves in graceful fraternity with the orange and the lemon, and high above all towered the slender and bristling yuca. The sides of the gay marquee that canopied the stage were adorned, equally with the lobbies, with these rich reminiscences of the tropics. They rose from urns of snowy white, and filled the air with perfume.

The proceedings opened at 9:30 with the "Arion March," and, on the rising of the curtain which hid the stage, the floor committee, in the red costume of Blue Beard, headed by Capt. SCHINDLER, and the lobby committee, in the blue and white livery of royal pages, paraded and saluted with their swords the guests in the boxes, none of whom were yet allowed upon the floor. A scene of Castle Garden hid the floral glories at the back, and a crowd of emigrants landed, who had arrived to do homage to Prince Carnival. Among these were Queen Isabella, of Spain, the King of Hanover, the Elector of Hesse and other political exiles. Jolly Arion, on leaving his vessel, found the particular trunk of his luggage stolen, which contained his big idea for the ball of the night. This was in allusion to a neighboring Singing Society, which lately gave a masquerade and surreptitiously appropriated sundry features which they had heard were intended by the Arion. A detective was called, who discovered the thief, and his likeness was taken as a present to Police Superintendent KENNEDY. When the idea was regained, Castle Garden faded away, and the inspirations of Arion were displayed before. Prince Carnival, who sat on a throne, surrounded by brilliant courtiers. The Italian opera managers, Maretzek, Ullman, and Strakosch appeared, leading "Don Juan," "Figaro" and other of their characters, while, from the opposite side, Bateman and Grau, with the "Grand Duchess," *General Boum*, *Boulotte*, and their associates, pressed forward, hurling a cynical defiance. A quarrel ensued, during which "Wagner," in the name of the music of the future, entered, followed by Tannhauser, Venus, Lohengrin, the *Flying Dutchman* and the Pilgrim Chorus. Prince Carnival, on seeing Venus, proposed matrimony, which that lady of many husbands blushingly accepted. By this act he was supposed to accord the palm to the music of the future, but all parties became friends, conscious that in his spacious principality there was room for all. The Pilgrim Chorus then threw aside their sanctimonious robes, and revealed themselves as harlequins and pierrots, Prince Carnival and his bride descended from their thrones and led a march of all the characters, in which the spectators joined. After this the dancing commenced, and lasted far into the morning. The variety of costumes was greater than at any previous Academy ball of the season. In accordance with German custom, Dreamland was deeply invaded, and gnomes, sprites, demons and fairies, arose from its realms of fancy in profusion. No expense seemed spared upon the dresses. The hire of the Thirty Blue Beard costumes of the Committee alone cost $1,000. The crowd was great, and the dancing was participated in with true German spirit. Among the invited guests were Gen. GRANT, Gov. HOFFMAN, and Mayor HALL, with all the leading actors and actresses of the City. Among the latter, Miss ALICE DUNNING, of the Theatre Comique, was conspicuous. She is a blonde of rare beauty and faultless type, and was attired as a Daughter of the Regiment. LINGARD, the original Capt. Jinks, was also present for a short period, costumed in the character which has aided his fame. Miss PAULINE MARKHAM, of Wood's Theatre, attracted her usual share of admiration. A flood of pretty dancers from Tammany, Wood's and the Olympic disported themselves likewise upon the floor, and were the recipients of admiring glances from the gentlemen present. Many fashionables of both sexes, German, French and American, were to be seen, and the Arion Ball this year fully sustained its brilliant reputation of the past.

Movements of Gen. Grant.

Gen. GRANT arrived in this City last evening, and at 8 o'clock occupied, with several guests, a private box at Wallack's theatre. His presence was not known to the audience until at the end of the first act he rose to leave. Then he was recognized while passing in the rear of the parquette, through the vestibule and into the street. Gen. GRANT then visited Niblo's, where a genuine ovation awaited him, and where any chance-allusion in the dialogue to the President elect was loudly applauded. At the words "Let us have Peace," uttered by Miss LYDIA THOMPSON in the cave scene, the house literally rose, and the cheering endured several minutes.

PERSONAL.

Gen. SAMPSON MASON died at his residence in Springfield, Ohio, on Sunday last, aged 75 years. Gen. MASON was an able lawyer, had held several offices of trust, and in 1862 was elected State Senator, but resigned after the first session. He was a prominent and active member of the Presbyterian Church, and was stricken with death while listening to the service on Sunday.

Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, who has been detained at home by severe sickness for several days, has so far recovered that he expects soon to resume his seat in the House of Representatives.

The East River Bridge Legislation.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Before the act now in the lower House is passed, it seems by all means advisable that it should be amended so as to make a more effectual protection to the interests of our City and of Brooklyn, than the bill which passed the Senate.

The pending amendatory act contains four provisions:

First—That the interests of New-York and of Brooklyn shall be respectively represented by three City officers as directors, (the Mayor, Comptroller, and President of the Board of Aldermen of each City;) and that "the other members of said board of directors shall be elected by the *other stockholders*."

Second—A mandatory clause that the Company shall proceed without delay to construct and complete June 1, 1876.

Third—That the Company may construct foundation piers within the pier lines of the East River, but "*shall not extend into said river beyond* the pier lines established by law."

Fourth—That the Company may operate a passenger railway on the bridge, and charge City rates within the bridge length.

As to the first clause, it appears that our Brooklyn friends, without any of the usual preliminary advances and courtesies, came upon both branches of our Common Council of 1868, in the very dying hours of that body, and obtained a conditional subscription of $1,500,000, and similar diligence in Brooklyn obtained a subscription there of $3,000,000. The total capital stock being $5,000,000, and the representation of these cities being limited to six directors, it follows that the remaining item of $500,000, in a Board which may contain twenty-one and which must contain thirteen directors, will hold the entire control of this corporation and do with our investment what it pleases. It also appears that of the original incorporators we stand as ten New-Yorkers to twenty-six Brooklyn men, and that it is not intended to give New-York any adequate representation in the "other" election, according to the authority of the Brooklyn *Eagle*. Under this arrangement our Brooklyn friends can manage all the details of the work exclusively to their own interests, without remedy for us.

In the various discussions pro and con which have attended this project for a year or two past, several important facts have been apparent.

It is not by any means certain as yet, that the plan of this bridge, as now adopted, and to be consummated by this legislation, is judicious as to its location, its level, its central span, its details of structure, its pier foundations, or its cost. On our side of the river it is intended to start opposite the Register's office, at the City Hall Park, and from thence to the river, to occupy 2,231 feet of valuable business property and streets, to Pier No. 29. The excessive length of this approach is due to the deviation assumed as indispensable for the river span, and also to want of study as to the propriety and advantages of lateral, in place of direct approaches. Whether the usual processes for taking lands can be conducted in the same conclusive manner which procured the Common Council subscriptions, is a question open to some doubt, and bearing with considerable force on the mandatory assumptions of the second section of the amendment, which may have been inserted to insure an early contract. In any case, it is certain that this approach will seriously and needlessly injure our public interests at its commencement.

From these discussions it also appears that there is ground for grave apprehension of the stability of this structure, as designed, in the particulars above named, as has been demonstrated in the public papers and before the Institute of Civil Engineers, by competent authority. The interests of our investment should have been duly guarded in this respect before it was made; but as no public opportunity was given in this direction, it is evident that some provision should be incorporated in this law, making it peremptory, before any contracts are made, or any money is spent, that the interests of New-York, in all these particulars, should be thoroughly canvassed by a scientific Board, independent of Brooklyn influences, who may decide for us, whether all these municipal and private interests shall be sacrificed by this location, and whether or no there is any contingency of doubt as to any detail of construction in the proposed plan.

On another point it is important that our City interests should be guarded. When we are asked to share in an expenditure of $5,000,000 for a single bridge, practically of 1,600 feet span, when the cost of the great Victoria Bridge at Montreal, nearly two miles long, was estimated at $6,300,000; when the Highland Suspension Bridge, in the heart of the rugged mountains, of the same span, for heavy railway traffic, is estimated at $3,750,000; and when Col. ADAMS' estimate is published at $4,750,000, we have reason to look on it as a very extravagant item, out of which somebody or other will make a round profit. But when we find it intimated in the papers evidently *au fait* in the secret processes of this speculation, that the cost of construction will be about $3,000,000, *exclusive* of the excessive land damages and contingencies, and it is also intimated that a Brooklyn contracting firm, famous for large profits, is already connected with this project, in arrangement if not in deed, at this enormous figure, we begin to understand how important it is in Kings County that New-York should not be properly represented in the direction, and who it is that is interested in the speedy union of the great cities. In this view of the case it is imperative that our representatives at Albany should insist on the additional provision that no contracts should be let by this corporation except under public competition to the lowest responsible and competent bidders, and that the work should be so subdivided as to insure an economical as well as substantial construction.

In view of the uncertainties which yet surround this plan, and the certainty that the limited area of a proper central pier could offer no obstacle to river navigation, the act should contain a clause making such a pier available if found important.

When the funded debt of Brooklyn is now no less than $30,607,250, and New-York about $30,000,000, we submit to our friends across the river whether what we ask is not entirely reasonable and judicious, and whether it is wise to run the risk of a further debt of $4,500,000, out of which the practical return in actual value of work done may not exceed one-third. At all events, if the citizens of Brooklyn, outside of this incorporation, cannot or will not guard their own interests, let them not blame us on this side for an act of forethought, even at the eleventh hour of our wasteful day.

ALBANY.

New Bills Before the Legislature—Doings in Both Houses—Gov. Hoffman—A Thunder Storm.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 4, 1869.

The present Legislature is bound to provide itself with plenty of work to do during its hundred days' session, whatever disposition it may manifest to do it. Two hundred and twenty-six new bills have already been introduced into the Senate, and four hundred and forty-five in the Assembly. Half a dozen special committees have been appointed to investigate all sorts of alleged abuses, and buncombe resolutions, designed to facilitate the delivery of buncombe speeches, have been offered without number. Meantime, four weeks of the session have already passed and next to nothing has been accomplished. Considering the character of a large number of the bills now before the Legislature, perhaps it would be as well for the State if they were to adjourn now and leave their work where it is.

PRESIDENT PRO TEM. OF THE SENATE—THE ALBANY BASIN.

The Senate this morning elected Mr. FOLGER President *pro tem.*, to occupy the chair of the Lieutenant-Governor whenever he may be absent from his post during the session, as he is to-day. The session of this body was occupied, as it has been for three days past, in discussing the bill appropriating $30,000 to repair the Albany Basin. An unexpected opposition to the bill has developed itself, and, notwithstanding the Attorney-General's indorsement, its passage is now considered doubtful. No one appears to be able to decide whether the State or the City of Albany is liable for the repairs.

The Assembly has been occupied to-day with general orders, but an evening session is to be held, when Mr. BERGEN's resolution indorsing Gov. HOFFMAN's message, or that part of it relating to the Municipal Government of New-York City, is made the special order.

THE CHENANGO CANAL EXTENSION.

Among the general orders considered in Committee of the Whole to-day was Mr. TRUMAN's bill, imposing a tax of three-sixteenths of a mill on each dollar of the taxable property of the State for the next two years, to raise money to complete the extension of the Chenango Canal. Mr. SELKREG made a very convincing speech in favor of the public utility and necessity of the measure, and as a bill imposing a similar tax last year passed the Legislature, the chances of this one are considered good. In answer to a question of Judge CAMPBELL, Mr. TRUMAN said that the State Engineer had estimated that it would require only $850,000 more to complete the extension and open up the rich coal fields of Pennsylvania to easy access from the interior of the State. The amount expected to be realized by the bill is $650,000.

GOV. HOFFMAN—A THUNDER SHOWER.

Gov. HOFFMAN returned from New-York last night, but was detained from attendance at the Executive chamber to-day by temporary illness.

The citizens of Albany were favored with an unusual meteorological phenomenon last evening in the shape of a thunder shower, accompanied with the most brilliant flashes of lightning, which continued for an hour or more. The rain took the form of hail before it reached the ground, and during the night transformed itself into an old-fashioned snow storm, which has continued to the present writing. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ... ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 4.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WILLIAMS—To amend the charter of Red Creek, Wayne County.

By Mr. PIERCE—To extend the time for the organization of the New-York Elevator Company until May, 1870.

By Mr. NICHOLS—To provide for draining lands in Amherst, Erie County.

By Mr. MORRIS—To provide means for supplying pure water to the village of Dunkirk, and to create a Board of Water Commissioners.

By Mr. FOLGER—To appropriate $4,500 for the payment of services and expenses of State Assessors. Also, to provide that cemetery lands shall be exempt from taxes, provided each proprietor shall have actually used, or faithfully determined to use, the same as places of interment for a family burying lot.

By Mr. CROWLEY—To provide for the construction of a culvert to the Erie Canal in the town of Pendleton, Niagara County.

By Mr. HUBBARD—To make a free bridge over the Susquehanna River in the town of Bainbridge.

BILLS PASSED.

To change the name of the Leslie Safe and Iron Company to the Mineral Vale Safe and Iron Works.

For the relief of HIRAM WEEKS.

The President presented the report of the New-York State Institution for the Blind. The total expenditures of the institution for the year 1868 were $88,673.

Also the report of the De Veaux College for Orphan Children. This institution received from all sources during the past year $21,689 22; expenditures, $21,224 67.

The remainder of the morning hour was spent in discussion of the Albany Pier bill, after which the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

For a General Theological Seminary.

To legalize the acts of JOSEPH GUTMAN as a notary public.

To settle the accounts of THOMAS D. GILSON, a former *attaché* of Clinton Prison.

The Assembly then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly this evening, DENNIS BURNS in the chair, considered the message of Governor HOFFMAN.

LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN, of New-York, spoke in defence of the message, and Mr. LA BAU, in opposition.

Mr. BERGEN followed in support of the message, after which the Assembly adjourned.

THE VREELAND CASE.

Evidence of the Defendant—The Case to be Summed Up To-day.

The case of HARRISON *vs.* VREELAND, for breach of promise of marriage, was resumed at the Hudson County, N. J., Court yesterday morning. The remaining witnesses called on the part of the plaintiff testified mainly upon two points—in regard to VREELAND's wealth, and also as to the fact whether his visits to Mrs. HARRISON were regarded as preliminary to marriage.

Mrs. Mary Gorham testified that she knew the plaintiff, Mrs. Harrison, and also the defendant; she was introduced to the defendant in the Summer of 1866 at the house of Mrs. McLean, in Newark; Mrs. Harrison was also there, and she heard it from reliable persons that Mrs. Harrison was making preparations to be married.

Stephen Vreeland testified that he was a resident of Greenville, and knew the plaintiff and defendant; saw the latter at Mrs. Harrison's house once, but did not recollect any subjects of conversation; had known the defendant for many years and knew him to be a man of means; defendant owns a farm in Greenville of about thirty acres; witness understood that he sold twenty or thirty acres three years ago for $3,000 per acre; he believed that the defendant also sold about ten acres two years ago for $3,000 per acre; the defendant was reputed to be very wealthy, but witness could not say how much he was worth.

Adam Rolf testified that he resided at Greenville, and that he was Collector of Taxes; in 1867 Mr. Vreeland's personal estate was assessed at $103,000; the farm which was worth nearly $100,000 being assessed to his sons.

Several other witnesses gave evidence to the fact that Mr. VREELAND had repeatedly visited Mrs. HARRISON at her house, but no new facts were elicited. Among others, Miss JULIA HARRISON, a young lady, aged about 20 years, testified that defendant visited her mother at frequent intervals during three or four years; at their interviews the witness was never present.

The decree of the Court in the suit for divorce brought by Mrs. SHELLY, who claimed to be defendant's wife was placed in evidence, when the plaintiff's counsel announced their case closed.

Mr. FLEMING opened the case for the defence, and proposed to show that there was never any agreement of marriage between the parties, but that it was a well devised scheme for extorting money from the old man who had "been a resident here for nearly a century."

Geo. W. Dilloway, sworn—I reside at Greenville and know the parties in this suit; have known Mrs. Harrison ten or twelve years; about the Fall of 1866 Mrs. Harrison submitted for my views a paper; it was the release executed by her to Mr. Vreeland; she spoke of suing Mr. Vreeland for breach of promise, and thought of fixing the amount at $10,000; this was previous to my seeing the release; when she showed me the paper I told her that if she gave it to him that it was a final settlement; about the time of the Chancellor's decision in the Shelly case; Mrs. Harrison said she had visited Mrs. Shelly in New-York, and obtained important information in relation to the pretended marriage of Mr. Vreeland with Mrs. Shelly; said she visited Mrs. Shelly to procure the release which was in Mr. Vreeland's trunk at her house; she offered the servant girl $25, to aid her in procuring the release, but Mr. Vreeland's son had been there and taken away his trunk; about ten days after this occurrence Mrs. Harrison spoke about bringing a suit, and I told her I could not act in the matter, and advised her to employ counsel; the conversation recommending the employment of counsel was after the decision in the chancery suit; recollect that at one time she told me she wanted to marry Mr. Vreeland; said she wanted to make him a better man, she did not want his money.

Jane Murphy, sworn—I reside at No. 22 West Washington-place; formerly lived with Mrs. Caroline Shelly, who was sometimes called Caroline Vreeland; recollect the plaintiff, Mrs. Harrison, coming there twice for the paper (the release) and said it would be worth more than $2,000.

George Vreeland, the defendant, sworn—I reside in Greenville, and was born there; have been married twice; my first wife died in 1857; had eight children, all by the first wife; there are now five of them; the eldest, I suppose, is about sixty, (daughter,) and the youngest forty; have grandchildren; don't know how many, (laughter;) have great-grandchildren; my second wife died in December, 1862; first knowledge I have of the plaintiff, Mrs. Harrison, was in '62, when one day she came running out and wanted to borrow $50; the first interview was before my wife's death, in December, '62; just after my wife's death, Mrs. Harrison sent a note for me, and I went up and let her have the $50; was invited, and called again; I was low-spirited, and called to see her by invitation; never called except by invitation; she spoke to me about marrying in 1864; I said, "get married? why, my wife isn't cold yet;" she wanted to know how long people waited before they got married; told her generally a year; in reference to the release, she threatened a suit for breach of promise; told her I hated to go into Court with such a dirty case as that, and had rather settle it; she finally agreed to take $1,000, and drew up and signed the release herself; I always told her I never intended to marry again; that no one would marry as old a man as myself except for his money; I visited her after the release, at her invitation; cannot say how often, but not half as often as she wanted me to; in the Fall of 1864 I received a letter from Mrs. Harrison and wrote a reply; the letter (shown) is a copy of it; (plaintiff, after reading the letter, denied ever having received it.)

After discussion, the Court decided to allow the letter to be read. Another letter was also read, having been written by the defendant.

These letters were written in the Fall of 1864, and the witness swore positively that he had never asked her to marry him previously; that indeed "he never opened his head to her on the subject;" in the Summer of 1865 he went to New-York to live; he had had some previous acquaintance with Mrs. Shelley; during the Summer of 1865 he was at Mrs. Harrison's house three or four times; about the first of October he was taken sick in New-York and was brought home, accompanied by Mrs. Hayden; he was very sick after he came home, for a long time, until the February following; when he got well enough to go out he went to New-York on business, and while returning on the cars he met Mrs. Harrison, who wanted him to come and see her, as she had a great deal to tell him about Mrs. Shelly and a marriage certificate which she had seen; he did not say anything about being "a prodigal;" that he did not "confess his sins" to her because he had none to confess; he did not promise to marry her if she would help him out of his suit with Mrs. Shelly; he made no contract of marriage with her conditional upon the decision that his alleged marriage with Mrs. Shelly; never said he "ought to worship her" for her help in the case; witness thought that Mrs. Harrison brought him a note from Mr. Potter about some business matter; after the suit with Mrs. Shelly was concluded Mrs. Harrison urged him repeatedly to marry her, but he invariably replied by telling her that he never intended to marry her, and that if he had he could not do it, as he might have a case of bigamy against him; in October, 1867, witness received a letter from A. Dixon, Jr., notifying him that an action for damages would be brought against him for breach of promise by Mrs. Harrison, and asking him to "come and settle;" when he received the letter from Mr. Dixon he went to see Mrs. Harrison, and read a letter to her which he had received from Mrs. Shelly, in which the latter claimed to be his wife; this was shown to Mrs. Harrison to show her that he could not marry anybody; the witness admitted that he had given Mrs. Harrison $200 for the purpose of prosecuting the *Sunday Mercury* for libel upon her in connection with the Shelly case; he had also given her other sums at different times; the first loan of $50 was never repaid; $20 more was soon added; then he gave her $25 for the purpose of getting a new set of teeth; for furniture, $15; a silk dress, $27 50; a chain, $12, and a subsequent sum was given her for the purpose of redeeming a watch; after he gave her the $1,000 she did not obtain much more from him.

Upon cross-examination by Mr. DIXON, Mr. Vreeland related the circumstances of his acquaintance with Mrs. Shelly; he boarded in a house in New-York, where Mrs. Shelly also lived; witness subsequently moved to a house which he hired in Seventy-eighth-street, to which he and Mrs. Shelly moved, and where they resided together; during the progress of the suit with Mrs. Shelly he visited a Miss Hayden, in Third-avenue, and paid her money, at different times; witness presented Mrs. Harrison with a gold watch; that was sometime "before all this muss came up;" witness was often obliged to listen to Mrs. Harrison's talk about being married to him, but he never talked about it; she first commenced to talk about it, he believed, in the Spring of 1865; during the Summer of 1865 he did not visit her often, nor at any time thereafter; nothing was ever said by him about being married after the suit with Mrs. Shelly was finished; in May, 1864, Mrs. Shelly came to his house and borrowed $10 from him to pay a doctor's bill; at that time she invited him to come and see her in New-York; it was then that his visits to her commenced; in the Spring of 1865 witness first heard that Mrs. Harrison was getting ready to be married, and when asked about him he always replied by saying that if she was getting ready he was not, and that he had had "too much trouble with women" to have any more to do with them; he had no doubt but that as far as Mrs. Harrison could spread any talk about his marriage to her it had been spread.

Upon the redirect examination, the witness stated that when he lived with Mrs. Shelly in Seventy-eighth-street he occupied a room by himself. The money which he gave Miss Hayden was sure to pay the rent of her rooms; he was never married to Mrs. Shelly.

The testimony of this witness concluded the case for the defence, when the Court adjourned. The case will be summed up to-day.

The New-Jersey House of Representatives yesterday passed the bill to ratify the contract between the Morris and Essex and Delaware and Lackawanna Railroads, by a vote of forty-nine yeas to one nay.

Colgate & Co.'s LAUNDRY SOAP is cut in pieces of economical and convenient size for use. Fragrant by leading grocers, and at the salesrooms of the manufacturers, No. 55 John-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Balls, Parties, Weddings, Theatres, Snow, Rain and Hail.—Ladies, if you want beautiful boots and shoes, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York. MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

CASSIDY—SHERMIN.—On Thursday, Feb. 4, by His Grace Archbishop McCloskey, AMBROSE S. CASSIDY to EMMA, daughter of William Shermin, all of this City.

CONOVER—MARSHALL.—On Thursday, Feb. 4, 1869, in Brooklyn, by Rev. Charles W. Homer, Mr. S. CONOVER to ALICE AUGUSTA, daughter of the late Leonard R. Marshall, all of Dutchess County. No cards.

HURLBUT—CHILDS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, by Rev. Dr. Adams, at Madison-square Church, HENRY A. HURLBUT, Jr., to BELLA L., daughter of Charles M. Childs, all of this City.

MAGINNIS—TWEED.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. J. H. Price, JOHN H. MAGINNIS, of New-Orleans, to LIZZIE C., second daughter of Hon. William M. Tweed, of this City.

NOYES—POOR.—On Thursday, Jan. 28, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. P. Putnam, SAMUEL F. NOYES to GEORGIA B., daughter of Henry Poor, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

BAILEY.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 3, CHARLES BAILEY, in the 72d year of his age, son-in-law of the late Wm. H. Pinckney.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Friday, at 2 o'clock, from St. Mark's Church, corner 2d-av. and 10th-st.

BILLS.—On Thursday, Feb. 4, at Greenpoint, L. I., JOSEPH B. BILLS, in the 50th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Meserole-av., corner 2d-st., on Sunday, Feb. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M.

CHARTER OAK LODGE NO. 249, F. AND A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby notified to attend a special communication, in Gothic Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner Grand and Centre sts., on Sunday, Feb. 7, at 12 o'clock M., precisely, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, JOSEPH B. BILLS. By order of RICHARD P. DEAN, M.

WILLIAM B. SHERIDON, Secretary.

BLATCHFORD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 3, after a short illness, HENRY S. BLATCHFORD, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in the 46th year of his age.

Funeral services at No. 119 East 12th-st. on Friday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Cincinnati for interment.

CLAPP.—On Thursday, Feb. 4, CLARA H., infant daughter of Henry B. and Sarah E. Clapp, aged 11 months and 28 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of its parents, No. 112 East 29th-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

COOPER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 3, after a lingering illness, MARY E. COOPER, wife of James G. Cooper, aged 46 years.

The funeral services will be held in the Lafayette-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of Oxford-st., (Dr. Cuyler's,) at 11 o'clock Friday morning, the 5th inst.

FIELDS.—On Thursday, Feb. 4, CLARA BELLA, youngest child of Joseph and Sarah Fields, aged 11 months and 26 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 443 West 44th-st., on Friday, (this day,) at 1 o'clock.

HUBBARD.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday, Feb. 3, CATHARINE T., wife of Geo. D. Hubbard, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 28 Morton-st., on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

JENKS.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 3, MARY JENKS, aged 82 years and 9 months.

Funeral service at the residence of Thomas Mildeberger, Esq., to-day, (Friday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M. Train leaves 30th-st. at 11½ A. M. Remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

KEESE.—In Minneapolis, Minn., on Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1869, of membraneous croup, FRANCIS HOFFMAN, only child of Francis S. and Louisa Bradstreet Keese, of the City of New-York, aged 1 year, 3 months and 3 days.

LAWRENCE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Feb. 2, FRANCES ELEANOR, youngest daughter of the late Thomas M. Lawrence.

The funeral services will be held on Friday, the 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the late residence of her grandmother, Mrs. E. Vredenburgh, No. 238 Atlantic-st. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

LAMBERT.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 3, JOHN M. LAMBERT, of London, England, in the 44th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Holy Communion Church, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

LEACH.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, of scarlet fever, CECILIA MARY, daughter of Adam G. and Cecelia M. Leach, aged 16 months and 5 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Feb. 5, at 1 o'clock, from No. 36 South 2d-st., Williamsburgh.

PARDEE.—At No. 218 West 34th-st., on Thursday morning, Feb. 4, 1869, RICHARD G. PARDEE, aged 57 years, 5 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, from the Broadway Tabernacle, corner 34th-st. and 6th-av.

PIERSON.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 4, suddenly, after a few days' illness, in the 28th year of his age, EDWARD PIERSON, Esq.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PLATT.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, ELIZA, wife of George W. Platt, in the 57th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 105 Amity-st., without further notice.

POWELL.—On Fourth day morning, 3d inst., SAMUEL BROWN, eldest child of Wilson M. and Sarah H. Powell, aged 7 years.

The funeral will take place from the house of his grandfather, No. 17 Lamartine-place, on First day, the 7th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SNELL.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, CHARLES H., eldest son of Dr. J. K. and Mary Snell, aged 19 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, corner of Union-av. and Java-st., Greenpoint, on Saturday, the 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

VAN TUYL.—On Wednesday, Feb. 3, MARY, wife of Benj. S. Van Tuyl, in the 52d year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 173 Franklin-av., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested, to attend without further invitation.

[OFFICIAL—No. 263.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1869.

The body of an unknown man was found at foot of Leroy-st., North River, aged about thirty-five years, brown hair, sandy moustache and goatee, dressed as follows: Blue overalls, blue overshirt, gray socks. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

PATRICK H. KEENAN, Coroner.

WOOSTER BEACH, M. D., Deputy Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, will be in New-York to see his patients, professionally on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors Scientific American, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-four years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet, 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

A WONDERFUL BOOK!—LET ALL suffering from deafness, blindness, baldness, catarrh, noises in the head, discharges from the ear, consumption, weakness, tightness of the chest, coughing or accumulation of phlegm, or any disease send 2 letter to—inclose 10 cents to No. 51 Bond-st., New-York, for Mrs. M. G. BROWN'S Metaphysical Pamphlet of 32 pages, worth hundreds of dollars to the sick, and also to inquiring minds.

TO PRINTERS.—PROPRIETORS OF Printing Offices are requested to send for the new Abridged Specimen-Book of Bruce's New-York Type Foundry now in press, which will be ready for distribution April 1, 1869. Address GEORGE BRUCE'S SON & CO., No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York. This paper is printed on Bruce's Agate, Nonpareil, Minion and Brevier No. 12.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe will close at this office on THURSDAY, Feb. 4 and SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 11 o'clock M., and at the stations as follows: A and B, 11:45; C and O, 11:30; D and E, 11:15; F and G, 11:00 A. M. JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GEMS OF LA PERICHOLE, POTpourri—Waltz, 75c.; Quadrille, 40c.; Galop, 30c.; Waltz, 30c.; Redowa, 30c. Vocal—The Letter Song, 30c.; La jeune Indienne, 40c.; Les femmes il n'y a que ça, 30c., &c. Fleur de Thé Potpourri, 75c.; Lancers, 40c.; Galop, 30c., &c.

DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
NO. 114 SOUTH THIRD-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
NO. 452 15TH-ST., WASHINGTON.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	111¾	111⅞	5-20 Coupon, '67	109¾	109
Coupon, 1881	111¾	112⅛	5-20 Coupon, '68	109	[illegible]
5-20 Regis., 1862	109¾	[illegible]	10-40 Regist'd	102¼	102¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	113¼	113⅝	10-40 Coupon	102¾	103
5-20 Coupon, '64	109¾	[illegible]	U. S. Cur. Pac.	101¼	101⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	111	111¼	Gold	135¾	135⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	108¾	108⅞			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 Nassau St.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per Cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing interest, payable on demand or after fixed date.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

By virtue of the authority conferred by the Legislature of Connecticut, accepted and approved at a meeting of the Stockholders on the 7th day of July, 1868, and in pursuance of a vote of the Company passed at that time, the Directors will apportion to such persons as shall on the 1st day of March next, at 3 o'clock P. M., be stockholders, and shall severally elect to receive the same, 20,000 shares of New Capital Stock of this Company at par, in the proportion of one new share for every two shares of old stock, [illegible] upon the payment of $25 on each new share on the 1st day of April next, and the remaining $75 whenever the same shall be called for by the Board of Directors.

Scrip certificates will be given at the time of paying installments, and certificates of full-paid stock will be given in exchange for the said scrip certificates, whenever the full amount shall have been paid in.

Persons owning less than two shares, or more than a multiple of two, are advised to purchase or sell, so that the number of their shares shall be two, or a multiple of two.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM D. BISHOP, President.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1869.

NOTE.—The remaining 75 per cent. will be called for from time to time, as may be necessary to pay for additional improvements to the road and equipments.

Stockholders are requested to notify the Company at once whether they elect to take the new stock.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS;
No. 19 William-st., New-York.
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons and dividends. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits issued.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI.

Holders of the coupons on Gold-bearing Bonds of the PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI, due Feb. 1, 1869, will present the same at the BANK OF AMERICA on and after that date for payment in GOLD, free from Government tax.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

A dividend of $1 per share, arising from assets of the Company, not included in the consolidation with the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company, will be paid on the 5th of February, at the banking office of FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT & SONS, No. 49 Exchange-place, to the Stockholders of the Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad Company, registered as such on the books of the Company on the 5th day of June, 1866 (the date of consolidation of the two Companies), or their legal representatives.

FRED. SCHUCHARDT, Trustee.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that the Association is closing up its affairs accordingly.

And the holders of the notes of this Association and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking-house of said Association in the City of Troy.

Dated Troy, Dec. 31, 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors.

[illegible] SIMS, Cashier.

This Bank has reorganized as a State Institution, and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 118 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE transfer books of this Company will be kept with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, No. 26 Exchange-place.

The conversion of the balance of the old stock of the Merchants' Union and American Express Companies into the stock of this Company will continue as heretofore to be done at the general office of the Company, No. 118 Broadway, New-York.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO.,
GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS and Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the [illegible] day of February inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 3d inst. until the morning of the 24th inst.

By order of the Board of Managers.

CHARLES R. CARROLL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 23, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th of February next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 6 until Feb. 18.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES WANTED.—The highest market rates paid for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Louisiana Past Due Coupons; also, Memphis and Charleston Stock, Wilmington and Manchester First Mortgage Bonds, Mississippi and Tennessee First Mortgage Bonds, Past Due Wilmington (City) Bonds, Norfolk City 8 per cent. Bonds and Stock, and Charleston 6 per cent. Stock. By J. M. WEITH & CO., Nos. 10 Broad-st. and 72 Broadway.

THE MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY give notice, that on Feb. [illegible], 1869, they will pay a cash Dividend of Seven per Cent. on their preferred stock, and will divide in common stock Ten per Cent. to their preferred stockholders, and Fourteen per Cent. on their common stockholders, according to the list of stockholders on Jan. 20.

The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20, 3 P. M., to Feb. 15, 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES M. MCKINLEY, Transfer Agent.

FINANCIAL.

California Pacific Railroad Company.

FIRST MORTGAGE TWENTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

COUPONS PAYABLE FIRST JANUARY AND JULY, AT NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER A LIMITED NUMBER OF THE ABOVE DESIRABLE BONDS, AT PAR, WITH ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The total amount of Bonds authorized to be issued is $3,250,000.

LESS THAN $20,000 PER MILE.

THE LARGER PORTION OF WHICH HAS ALREADY BEEN SOLD.

THESE BONDS ARE SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY, including their valuable LANDS, WHARVES and WATER PRIVILEGES at Vallejo and elsewhere.

Total length of road, 105 miles.

Finished, fully stocked and equipped, and now running from Vallejo to Sacramento, 60 miles.

The monthly earnings on this portion of the road are now nearly three times the monthly interest on the entire issue of Bonds.

This road is the most direct route between San Francisco and Sacramento, reducing the time between these two cities to three and one-half hours.

The Marysville line is in process of construction; the grading nearly completed, one-third of the iron on hand, and the balance purchased, shipped, and expected to arrive in February. The road will be completed early this season.

The road-bed is of most substantial character—permanent, solid, and completely ballasted. The iron is of the best quality. The rolling stock and equipment are in every respect first-class.

The country through which this road runs is entirely exempt from either snow, ice or frost, and its agricultural resources surpass those of any portion of the State.

From satisfactory proofs received by us from reliable parties in California, of the great present value and future prospects of this road, we do most unhesitatingly recommend these securities to our friends and the public as a first-class investment—safe, and in every respect desirable.

Circulars, maps and other information can be had on application to the subscribers.

TURNER BROS., Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau, corner Pine-st.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the American Umbrella Frame Company will be held on the 15th day of February, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at their office, No. 172 Hester-st., in the City of New-York, for the purpose of increasing the capital stock of said Company to the amount of $[illegible],000.

A. STEWART BLACK,
SIEGMUND T. MEYER,
DUDLEY M. FERGUSON,
AARON JACOBS,
JOHN W. HAYWARD,
Majority of Trustees.

Dated New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1869.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 122 BOWERY, CORNER GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN TRUSTEES and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held on MONDAY, Feb. 15, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN 7 PER CENT. BONDS.—The Company will sell, during February, $150,000 of their first mortgage bonds at 80, and a like amount in March will close the entire issue. The security is three times the amount of loan.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President,
No. 12 Wall-st.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI—Six per cent. bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, for sale on favorable terms by

S. SKAATS & BRO.,
No. 13 Broad-st.

A MEMBER OF THE STOCK EXchange wishes to make an arrangement with some stock or banking-house (established or in contemplation) where his Board seat would be available. Address BROKER, Box No. 144 Times Office.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. STERLING BONDS wanted by G. T. BONNER & CO., No. 20 Broad-st.

ALL KINDS OF SOUTHERN SECURITIES bought and sold by LEVY & BORG, No. 41 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY, Jan. 28, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Monday, Feb. 1, free of Government tax.

JOHN E. SMITH, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE.
8TH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of tax, payable Feb. 1, 1869. JAS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1869.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF The American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., have declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable to the stockholders on the 10th day of March next, at the office of the Company, No. 110 Broadway.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of 27th February to the morning of 11th March.

N. A. MYERS, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1869.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF (5) FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on Monday, 8th February, prox., till which date the transfer books are closed.

W. W. FORD, Cashier.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.—TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last six months, payable on the 20th day of January, 1869, at No. 123 Bowery.

WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,236,736 53.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CORNER PROPERTY ON 5TH-AV. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, FEB. 9, at 12 O'CLOCK, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY, TRINITY BUILDING:

5TH-AV.—The first-class 4-story brick house and lot situated on the northwesterly corner of 5th-av. and [illegible], and known as No. 70 5th-av. The house is [illegible] feet in width, and three rooms deep; is in perfect order, beautifully decorated by Marcotte, and has modern improvements. There is also on the rear of the lot a two-story brick stable, in good order, well lighted and ventilated. This property is one of the most desirable residences in the lower part of the 5th-av.; has a great prospective value for business purposes, and being most substantially built, is well adapted for store purposes. Lot 26.0 x feet front and rear by 115 feet in depth, with a lot in the rear of [illegible] inches, forming an L.

For map and particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON AND VESEY STS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of J. E. Wetmore, Esq.:

WASHINGTON-ST.—The four-story brick store, situated on the southwesterly corner of Vesey and Washington sts., known as No. 235 Washington-st. and No. 81 Vesey-st.

VESEY-ST.—Two four-story brick stores on the southerly side of Vesey-st., known as Nos. 77 and 79 Vesey-st.

VESEY-ST.—The four-story brick store, adjoining the above, and known as No. 75 Vesey-st.

These stores are well timbered, and suited to any heavy business. The situation is one of the most desirable for many kinds of business, and as an investment will produce a very large income.

For full particulars and maps apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or No. 81 Vesey-st., New-York.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY E. S. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock, with in their store:

300 boxes Naples Macaroni.
4 cases Turkey Prunes, stained.
25 barrels French Chestnuts.
For account of whom it may concern:
2,000 boxes Valencia Raisins.
1,500 boxes Malaga Raisins, slightly stained.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 99 Liberty-st., consisting of parlor, chamber, library and dining-room furniture, bookcases, tables, &c., mattresses, glassware, cutlery, &c.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

A large quantity of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores will be offered for sale at public auction at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following comprise some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:

32 Iron cannon, various calibres.
1,100 Field carriages and limbers.
150 Sets of artillery harness.
20,000 Pounds shot and shell.
40,000 Sets of infantry accoutrements.
6,200 McClellan saddles.
700 Artillery saddles.
3,000 Halters.
700 Saddle blankets.
4,000 Watering bridles.
2,400 Cavalry curb bridles.
2,200 Artillery traces and harness.

Persons wishing catalogues of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Col. S. Crispin, United States Army, Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Greene sts., New-York City, or upon application at this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieut.-Col. Ordnance, Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. A. Commanding.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Jan. 25, 1869.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 64 CENTRAL PARK LOTS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

SIXTY-FOUR CENTRAL PARK LOTS,

COMPRISING

THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY THE 8TH AND 9TH AVS., [illegible] AND [illegible] STS.,

TO BE SOLD IN LOTS.

EIGHT specially prominent CENTRAL PARK FRONTS. The title of the premises, being a portion of the

MARSEN ESTATE,

is unexceptionable, and a full abstract prepared by Messrs. Wetmore & Bowne, will be furnished to each of the purchasers without charge.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, CHURCH, DUANE AND WORTH STS., TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—

BY ORDER OF THE UNDERSIGNED, A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL: THE FIFTY-EIGHT LOTS COMPRISING ALMOST THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY BROADWAY, CHURCH, DUANE AND WORTH STS., WILL BE LEASED AT AUCTION ON THE ABOVE-MENTIONED DAY.

This property is located in the centre of the heavy business of the city, on high ground, with dry, sandy soil, and surrounded by first-class improvements. The leases will be for a term of 21 years, with the usual covenants for renewal, and will be similar to those made by the "SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR," which have always been considered as most favorable for the lessee. The advantage of holding long leases on property in the business portion of the City is demonstrated by the large bonus which has been paid for those made by the Sailors' Snug Harbor, amounting in many cases almost to the value of the fee. The leasing of the above-described property at auction will afford an opportunity that in all probability will never again occur for procuring leases of building sites that must, from the constantly increasing demand for business property in this City, soon be worth a large premium, especially as this property is by law

EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

JAMES W. BEEKMAN,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE,
ROB'T. L. LIVINGSTON,
JACKSON S. SCHULTZ,
JAMES M. BROWN.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 28, 1869.

The United States steamer COLONEL RUCKER will be offered at public sale at the port of Baltimore, at 12 o'clock noon, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1869. This vessel is a

PROPELLER

of 241 tons; length 135 feet; breadth [illegible] feet; depth of hold [illegible] feet; draft, light 5 feet, loaded [illegible] feet.

She has one direct acting low-pressure Engine (32-inch cylinder), of 30-horse power, and one boiler.

The hull is of iron covered with 3½ inch white-oak and pine plank. The hull and boiler were recently repaired at an expense of $[illegible],000.

All the property on board that rightly belongs to her outfit will be sold with the vessel. She is well found in every respect and ready for immediate use.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids for causes deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

The vessel is now lying at the head of Spear's wharf, (foot of Gay-street,) where the sale will take place, and is open to inspection by those desiring to become bidders.

Terms—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
and Brevet Major-General United States Army.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

Clinton Hall Salerooms and Art Galleries, Astor-place.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.—FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, at 7 o'clock.—Private library of the late Rev. F. B. [illegible], comprising a very choice and select collection of theological works, best English editions. Also, many valuable miscellaneous works, among which may be mentioned Appleton's Encyclopedia, 16 volumes, 8vo., sheep; Library of the Fathers, [illegible] volumes, 8vo., cloth; Parker Society Publications, [illegible] volumes, 8vo., cloth; Hengstenberg Christology, 4 vols., 8vo., cloth; National Portrait Gallery, 4 volumes, morocco, &c., &c. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—IN THE matter of CHARLES A. MORFORD, a bankrupt.

Pursuant to an order of the Court made in the above-entitled matter, I will sell at public auction, by James M. Miller, auctioneer, at the real estate salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of February inst., at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following debts and other property:

A promissory note of Winchester Britton, dated Sept. 25, 1862, at three months, for $300 [illegible].

A promissory note of Britton & Ely, dated Oct. 24, 1862, at two months, for $348 [illegible].

A promissory note of Catharine E. Conover, dated Oct. 1, 1866, at four months, for $[illegible], payable to and indorsed by D. D. Conover and duly protested.

A promissory note of Abel T. Collins, dated Nov. 1, 1866, at three months, for $[illegible], payable to and indorsed by John Dearborn and duly protested.

Two promissory notes of C. B. Woodworth, each for $[illegible], one dated Nov. 6, 1866, at two months, and one dated Dec. 4, 1866, at three months; and with these notes the following collaterals belonging thereto: 3,[illegible] shares of the stock of the Hoosac Slate Company and 4,[illegible] shares of the stock of the Hudson River Slate Company.

A promissory note of Garret D. Clark, dated April 6, 1866, at three months for $[illegible].

A promissory note of Robert Renfrew, dated Oct. 27, 1866, at sixty days, for $[illegible], and with this note, notes of Robert Renfrew, one dated Nov. 14, 1860, at four months, for $[illegible], and one dated March 28, 1861, due March 28, 1861, for $[illegible], and Feb. 7, 1862, for $[illegible], and the collateral for the debt of Renfrew, an invoice and bill of lading for a box, dated in 1862.

A promissory note of Oscar C. Ferris, dated Dec. 13, 1866, at one month, for $[illegible], payable to and indorsed by C. B. Woodworth and duly protested; and with this note, [illegible] shares of the stock of the Hoosac Slate Company, the collateral thereto.

A promissory note of T. Alleman, dated Feb. 2, 1867, at thirty days, for $[illegible].

A promissory note of James Donnelly, dated June [illegible], 1866, at seven months, for $[illegible].

A promissory note of Erastus Pine, dated Dec. [illegible], 1866, at two months, for $[illegible], payable to John Dearborn, and indorsed by him and S. B. Russell and duly protested.

A promissory note of S. B. Russell, dated Oct. 4, 1866, at three months, for $[illegible].

A promissory note of J. Simpson, dated June 13, 1867, at one day, for $[illegible].

A check dated June 2, 1866, for $[illegible], made by Richard Taylor, and indorsed by A. Drake, Jr. and C. Drake & Co. and duly protested.

A check dated Aug. 13, 1861, for $[illegible], made by Thomas Cummings.

A check dated July 3, 1866, for $[illegible], made by William Johnston.

A check dated July 12, 1866, for $[illegible], made by J. Johnston, and indorsed by William Johnston and duly protested.

A check dated Feb. [illegible], 1866, for $[illegible], made by Walter [illegible].

A check dated Aug. 17, 1866, for $1,000, made by George G. Meckleim.

A judgment against the Hoosac Slate Company in Supreme Court, Feb. 28, 1867, for $[illegible], and with this the note of C. B. Woodworth dated Dec. [illegible], 1866, at one month, for $[illegible], being a collateral thereto.

A chattel mortgage made by C. B. Woodworth for $[illegible], payable Jan. 1, 1867, mortgaging six horses.

A judgment in Supreme Court, March 7, 1867, against C. B. Woodworth, for $[illegible].

A judgment in the Marine Court, March [illegible], 1866, against William E. Lyon, for $[illegible].

A judgment in Supreme Court, Jan. [illegible], 1866, against Edward H. Bates, Thomas Burrough and James H. Lyon, for $[illegible].

Two judgments in Supreme Court against Elias Simmons, one Dec. 26, 1866, for $[illegible], and one Dec. [illegible], 1866, for $[illegible].

Two judgments in Supreme Court against Henry Simmons, Sept. 26, 1866, one for $[illegible], and one for $[illegible].

A judgment in Supreme Court against Daniel Feltner for $[illegible], and with this a judgment in Supreme Court against Daniel Feltner and J. K. Wardell for $[illegible], being a collateral to first judgment.

A judgment in Supreme Court against John Cornish, Dec. 16, 1863, for $[illegible].

A judgment against Catharine N. Sinclair for $[illegible], date and Court unknown.

A judgment in Supreme Court against William Vonck for about $[illegible].

Judgments against the following-named persons, the date and Court unknown: William Marsh for $[illegible]; E. Swackhamer, $[illegible]; A. B. Morley for $[illegible]; Henry Stanton and William G. Chase for $1,000; George N. Mott for $[illegible]; Andrew Backus for $[illegible].

Claims in open account against the following persons: James Rosbotham for $[illegible]; Frederick Kuster for $[illegible]; C. W. Boston for $[illegible]; West & Keating for $[illegible]; A. Simpson for $[illegible]; G. G. Meckleim for $[illegible].

A claim against Levi P. Rose, and with it two notes of Thomas W. Birdsall, one dated March 24, 1866, at sixty days, for $2,000, and one dated May 3, 1866, at thirty days, for $1,000, indorsed by Rose and collateral to the claim.

A claim against John Dearborn for $[illegible], and with it two notes, one made by John C. Smith, due April 3, 1866, for $[illegible], one made by Abraham R. Hapgood, due Feb. 7, 1866, for $[illegible], and a policy in Washington Life Insurance Company, on life of John Dearborn, for $[illegible], held as collateral for the claim.

A claim against Evans & Cook for $[illegible], and with it two notes held as collateral for it, one made by William F. Wallace, due Aug. 11, 1866, for $[illegible], and one made by J. R. Beach & Co., due Aug. 11, 1866, for $[illegible], both indorsed by Evans & Cook.

A claim against C. B. Ellis for $[illegible], and with it two notes held as collateral for it, one made by M. A. Levy, due Feb. 1, 1867, for $[illegible], and one made by A. F. Levy, Due Feb. 1, 1867, for $[illegible].

Also the following stocks:

4,000 shares of the capital stock of the American Tunnel and Silver Mining Company.

30 shares of the capital stock of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company.

3,700 shares of the capital stock of the Hoosac Slate Company.

1,[illegible] shares of the capital stock of the Venango and Jersey City Oil and Coal Company.

2,[illegible] shares of the capital stock of the Venango and Mill Creek Oil and Coal Company.

[illegible] shares of the capital stock of the Hudson River Slate Company.

BENJAMIN G. CLARKE, Assignee.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1869.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF CITY LOTS

ONE ENTIRE BLOCK,

IN PLOTS OF ONE OR MORE LOTS.

Will be sold at auction

BY JAMES M. MILLER,

At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10,
at 12 o'clock.

This property, which is most desirably located, is bounded by the 7th-av. Boulevard, 8th-av., and 147th and 148th sts.

The 7th-av. Grand Boulevard is 150 feet wide, handsomely laid out, and upon the completion of the proposed improvements will be the handsomest avenue in the world.

It is proposed to extend the 8th-av. Railroad line, and the cars will, no doubt, soon be running past the property on that avenue.

For diagrams and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

Title to above property is unquestionable, having been in the family of present owners for nearly

100 YEARS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SIXTY MAGNIFICENT WEST SIDE LOTS,

LYING BETWEEN THE
CENTRAL PARK
AND
THE GRAND BOULEVARD,

To close an undivided interest.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following-described valuable real estate, viz.:

[illegible]-ST.—8 lots, north side, 175 feet west of 8th-av.

[illegible]-ST.—10 lots, south side, 400 feet west of 8th-av.

[illegible]-ST.—12 lots, north side, 92 feet 6 inches east of the Grand Boulevard.

70TH-ST.—12 lots, south side, 125 feet east of the Grand Boulevard, being immediately in the rear of the 69th-st. lots, together forming a plot of 24 lots.

[illegible]-ST.—6 lots, north side, 201 feet east of the Grand Boulevard.

[illegible]-ST.—8 lots, south side, 224 feet east of Grand Boulevard. This street is graded, flagged and sewered.

[illegible]-ST.—4 lots, south side, 200 feet west of 8th-av. This street is now being graded.

[illegible]-AV.—4 lots on the northwest corner of 76th-st.

Nearly all of the above-described lots are free from rock and cultivated as gardens.

TERMS—Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may, at the option of the purchaser, remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

For maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneers, 7 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF DESIRABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, CROSBY, NEW, BROAD, CANAL AND LIBERTY STS. AND MAIDEN-LANE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Christian G. Gunther, deceased:

Broadway, Nos. 502 and 504, running through to Crosby-st., [illegible] feet front, [illegible] feet rear, by 200 feet deep.

Broad-st., Nos. [illegible] and [illegible], running through to New-st.

Maiden-lane, No. [illegible], on the corner of Liberty-st.

Canal-st., Nos. 210 and 212, near Greenwich-st.

For full particulars and books, maps, which are now ready, apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, NORTHWEST CORNER AVENUE C AND 13TH-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

Northwest Corner Avenue C and 13th-st.—Valuable plot of ground, with frame and rear buildings, with story mill building, steam engine, 2 Burr stones, 1 elevator, 4 flouring machines, &c. Plot 21 feet [illegible] inches on Avenue C, by [illegible] feet on 13th-st. Possession on delivery of deed. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NOS. 226, 228, 230 AND 232 ELIZABETH-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building) New-York:

ELIZABETH-ST.—The valuable plot of ground known as Nos. 226, 228, 230 and 232 Elizabeth-st., on the east side, between Prince and Houston sts., and in rear of the Bowery property, being 100 feet front, 87.3 rear, by 87.6 south side, 87.3 north side. Possession May 1, 1869. The buildings belong to the tenants and are not sold with the property. The title is one of the best, having been in the family to years. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER, will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 23 Liberty-st.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels carpets, a number of gilt-frame pier and mantel mirrors, black walnut and mahogany parlor suites, black walnut and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, wardrobes, bookcases, draperies, glassware, silver ware, &c., &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock, a number of fine rosewood pianos, all made by the best makers.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.—No. 27 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction, at his salesroom, No. 27 Nassau-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 10½ o'clock, furniture, consisting in part of elegant carved bedroom suites, parlor suites, buffets, wardrobes, bookcases and secretary, elegant carved hall hatstands with mirrors, extension tables, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, linen bedding, &c. Also, a large assortment of office desks, sitting and standing library tables, sofas, chairs, &c., &c.

Also, a large assortment of linen sheets, table cloths, towels, &c., &c.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship [illegible], her tackle, apparel, &c.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, April 15, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty-one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at 12 o'clock at noon.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 21, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at same hour and place.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1868.

The above sale is postponed until THURSDAY, twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, at same time and place.

This postponement is a continuation in regular succession of previous postponements legally made in this case from time to time, all of which have been duly advertised in designated newspapers.

PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1869. ja22-law[illegible]Mar.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, in great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward.

MANUFACTURED BY
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,

Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.

BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.

Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.

Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.

Warehouse and Showrooms,
[illegible] West [illegible]th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS of the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED Marble and Marble Mantels, in rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART, No. 213 West [illegible]d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 806 6th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES—Great variation at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 22 1st-av., near 2d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE TRANSFERring Grain Elevator of the subscribers, as it now stands on their wharf, at Troy, nearly new and first-class in every respect.

GILLMAN & CO., No. [illegible] Front-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE M. BOWNE, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly copartner with Lucas S. Nicholas and Herman Sumners, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M.

E. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 5, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT on the 29th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES F. EMERSON, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 20 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

E. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 5, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RUDOLPH G. SALOMON, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

E. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 5, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 22d day of December, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANTHONY THORNTON of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 18th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

E. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 5, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEOPOLD FREIDLANDER, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

E. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 5, 1869.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIGMUND DRUCKER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 82 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

E. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 5, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES A. BURTIS, Jr., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James A. Burtis, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of John W. Little, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 3 Law Buildings, in the city of Newburgh, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of February, 1869.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS SELDNER, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Lewis Seldner, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act; and that the 27th day of February, 1869, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th January, 1869.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,930.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHRISTOPHER O'DONNELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of Christopher O'Donnell, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of February, 1869.

WM. E. BROCKWAY, No. 222 East 11th-st.,
HENRY B. BUNSTER, No. 180 Fulton-st.,
Assignees.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph H. Williams, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of March, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of February, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH S. SHAW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 1st day of February, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph S. Shaw, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
187 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN B. YOUNG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John B. Young, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 7th day of January, 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 187 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of HENRY L. RUSSELL, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 22d day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said Court, at Trenton, N. J., and show cause why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt; and further notice is hereby given that the second and third meetings of creditors of said bankrupt, required by the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of said act, will be had before S. S. Morris, Register, at his office No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, on Wednesday, the 17th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

F. MERCER SHREVE, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. KENDALL, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George W. Kendall, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 22d day of May, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 187 Broadway, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GILBERT R. VAN ALEN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Gilbert R. Van Alen, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 19th day of November, A. D. 1868.

V. SOUTHWORTH, Assignee,
No. 8 State-st.

NO. 1,972.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK NICHOLS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frederick Nichols, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 187 Broadway, N. Y.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALEXANDER DAVIS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in New-York City, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M.

E. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 5, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL MCKEE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Samuel McKee, of the City of Newburgh, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 3 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 20, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES B. CLARK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by James B. Clark, of the City of Newburgh, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 3 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 20, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM HALLOCK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given, that a petition has been filed in this Court by William Hallock, of the town of Warwick, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 3 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 20, 1869.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CORNELIUS KELLY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Cornelius Kelly, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of February, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of January, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN G. SCHOLBORG and JOHN KOPER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John G. Scholborg and John Koper, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of March, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of January, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM T. STOULENBURGH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William T. Stoulenburgh, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of February, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM BUXTON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William Buxton, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of March, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM H. DURYEE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Abraham H. Duryee, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of March, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of February, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMANUEL JOSEPH, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Emanuel Joseph, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of March, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of February, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILDER H. PRAY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,182.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Wilder H. Pray, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st. (corner of Nassau-st.) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of January, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SYLVESTER F. DEWEY and JAMES H. TAYLOR, bankrupts.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 20 Pine-st., in the City of New-York in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 7th day of May, 1868. Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Sylvester F. Dewey and James H. Taylor, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 7th day of May, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WESLEY MERRITT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 19th January, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY TEN BROOK TEER, bankrupt.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 20 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 15th day of May, 1868.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Ten Brook Teer, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 15th day of May, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

NO. 2,004.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN W. DEMPSEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John W. Dempsey, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 28th day of January, A. D., 1869.

CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr.,
No. 12 Pine-st., New-York City, Assignee.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of January, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of IGNATIUS L. LEHMAIER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 22d day of February, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.

E. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

FEB. 5, 1869.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM D. ADAMS, bankrupt.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at Chambers of said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 20th January, 1869.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MEYER S. CHRISTELLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 15th day of September, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Meyer S. Christeller, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL [illegible], bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel [illegible], of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the [illegible] day of February, A. D. 1869.

GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Assignee,
No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL F. WESTERVELT, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Samuel F. Westervelt, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 7th day of August, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 187 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

THE YALE SCHOOL FOR BOYS will commence its second half year on MONDAY, Feb. 8, 1869, at the YALE SCHOOL ROOMS, No. 1,[illegible] Broadway, corner 29th-st. A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL. Fits boys from 8 to 21 years for any business, with economy, energy and dispatch. All departments well organized and equipped. Already firmly established.

Rev. H. M. COLTON, A. M., Principal.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.
MISS C. E. FERRIS,
No. 202 West 28th-st.
New terms open MONDAY, Feb. 8.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—THE INTERmediate examination of the undergraduate classes of this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 8th inst., and will be continued through the week, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. each day. The Trustees and Alumni of the College, the Regents of the University, the parents of students and the friends of learning generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.

PRESIDENT'S ROOM, Feb. 1, 1869.

L'ESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Washington Heights, 176th-st. Boarding School for boys. French the language of the family; complete course in the modern languages, mathematics and sciences. Circulars at ANTHON'S, No. 111 Broadway, and G. L'ESPINASSE, at Institute, first floor.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARmel, N. Y.—Spring session of 16 weeks begins Feb. [illegible].—Superior advantages in all departments. Rooms commodious, pleasant and furnished. Steam heating, gas light, and every comfort.

GEO. C. SMITH.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. [illegible] Broadway, teach bookkeeping practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Pittsfield, Mass. Spring Term opens Feb. [illegible]. Fits for college and scientific schools. All is advantageous. Send for the new circular to Rev. W. C. RICHARDS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENE[illegible] English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 125 Madison-av., commences its next half yearly term Feb. 8. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

ST. MARY'S SEMINARY FOR SMALL Boys, Flushing, L. I., under the charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Terms per session, including Board, tuition, washing and mending, $[illegible]. Second session commences Feb. 1, 1869.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Flushing, L. I. Terms per session, including board, tuition, washing and bedding, $[illegible]. Second session commences Feb. 1, 1869.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMILY SCHOOL for young ladies, at Newburg, N. Y. The semi-annual term begins Feb. 2. For circulars, address the Principal.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIversity, east of Washington-square, with primary, commercial, French and German departments. Fits for college, business, West Point and Naval Academy.

A FRENCH LADY, TEACHING FRENCH to some ladies in the City, wishes to get two more pupils for conversation specially. Apply to M. R., No. [illegible] West 19th-st.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMInary, Jamaica, L. I.—Second term opens Feb. 4, 1869. T. A. ANDREU.

TEACHERS.

A THOROUGHLY WELL-EDUCATED lady and experienced teacher, who speaks perfectly French and German, and gives also music lessons and the English branches, desires a situation as governess. Call at No. 101 [illegible]th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German university, with best references, desires a few additional pupils in German. Address Dr. F., Box No. 144 Times Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership existing between CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., and WILLIAM H. J. BODINE, under the firm name of CHAMBERLAIN & CO., as commission dealers in coal, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, said dissolution to take effect Feb. 1, 1869. Mr. CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN will sign in liquidation.

CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr.
WM. H. J. BODINE.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1869.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of CHAMBERLAIN & FRENCH, as commission dealers in coal, at No. 111 Broadway, temporary office No. 12 Pine-st., Room No. [illegible], said partnership to take effect on and after Feb. 1, 1869.

CHAS. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr.
SAMUEL G. FRENCH.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of R. GORDON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

READ GORDON, Jr.
W. H. DILWORTH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue the business of the late firm of R. GORDON & CO. under the firm of GORDON & DILWORTH, No. 375 Greenwich-st.

W. H. DILWORTH,
READ GORDON, Jr.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between ALANSON TREDWELL, ZADOK H. JARMAN and ROBERT H. JARMAN, under the firm name of TREDWELL & JARMANS, is dissolved by the death of Robert H. Jarman.

The undersigned will continue the clothing business at Nos. 118 and 120 Fulton-st., New-York, under the style of TREDWELL & JARMAN, and will settle all the business of the late firm.

ALANSON TREDWELL,
ZADOK H. JARMAN.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1869.

NO. 27 EXCHANGE-PLACE AND NO. 53 New-st., New-York, Feb. 1, 1869.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a Stock Commission business, under the firm name of WILMERDING & HAMILTON.

CHAS. H. WILMERDING,
M. H. HAMILTON, Jr.,
Member New-York Stock Exchange.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS day associated DANIEL B. COMSTOCK, FRANCIS LEE and JOHN WILFORD with us in business. Style of the firm remains unchanged.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1869. WM. YOUNG & CO.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. Suitable for City and country residences. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT......BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Feb. 20
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Mar. 6
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Mar. 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
COLUMBIA.......Feb. 6 | IOWA..........Feb. 27
EUROPA.........Feb. 13 | CALEDONIA.....Mar. 6
INDIA..........Feb. 20 | BRITANNIA.....Mar. 13
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.
RUSSIA.........Feb. 10 | JAVA..........Mar. 3
CHINA..........Feb. 17 | AUSTRALASIAN..Mar. 10
CUBA...........Feb. 24 | RUSSIA........Mar. 17
Passage money payable in gold.
Cabins.......$130 | Second Cabin.......$80
Cabin to Paris.......$145
No steerage passengers carried.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
HECLA.........Feb. 11 | ALEPPO.........Feb. 25
SIBERIA.......Feb. 18 | SAMARIA........Mar. 4
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin.......$80 Gold.
Steerage.......$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.
MINNESOTA.........Feb. 17, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA (new).......Feb. 24, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO...........March 3, at 8½ A. M.
NEBRASKA...........March 10, at 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, will leave SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 11 M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $65; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.......Saturday, Feb. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax), Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..............Saturday, Feb. 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP...........Saturday, Feb. 20, 11 A. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE			
PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and $35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45 and 50
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 24th, upon the arrival of the British mail steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 5th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.
A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.
For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Cabin.
Outside. Inside. Second Cabin. Steerage.
$275 $225 $150 $75
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH.
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
FEB. 9—ALASKA, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Steamer leaving Feb. 9 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco March 4, 1869, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamer ALASKA, sailing on TUESDAY, 9th inst., 12 M. Freight received until 7 P. M. on MONDAY, 8th inst. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.
These splendid steamships sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Feb. 22,
at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, VIA KEY WEST.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
The favorite steamship
TYBEE,
R. A. DELANOY, Commander,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will positively sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad. Also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca and Brazos, without commission.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
CORTES..........NELSON....SATURDAY, Feb. 6
MARIPOSA.......KEMBLE....SATURDAY, Feb. 13
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA.
Carrying the United States mails.
The well-known side-wheel steamship
BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 38 North River, on
SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.
DE SOTO follows.......Feb. 13.
RAPIDAN follows.......Feb. 20.
VIRGO follows.........Feb. 27.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 72 William-st.
The side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOWER wants board, lodging and washing for three girls, in a private family, or boarding school, near New-York, where they would have a comfortable home; aged from 8 to 13 years; a Protestant person without family preferred. Address, stating the lowest price, which must be very moderate, J. W., Box No. 130 Times Office.

A WIDOW LADY WOULD LIKE TO let two furnished rooms to two gentlemen; none but people of quiet, refined habits need answer; good neighborhood; three minutes' walk from Broadway. Address for two days E. W. B., Box 6,748 Post Office.

$50 PER WEEK WILL SECURE AN ELEGANT suite of front rooms, with unexceptionable board for two, in one of the best private families near Madison-square. Address, with full name, EXCELSIOR, Box No. 144 Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WITH two children desire to take a suite of apartments with a private family, upon liberal terms; location above 14th-st.; giving and requiring reference. Address Box No. 1,322 Post Office, with particulars.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN obtain board in a private family in Newark. For terms apply to THOMAS RUSSELL, No. 33 Chambers-st., New-York.

TO LET—IN NINTH WARD, PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished with partial board, to single middle-aged gentleman; family private. Apply at No. 486 Greenwich-st.

NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—A LARGE AND handsomely-furnished front room to let; will accommodate two gentlemen; rent reasonable; one door below 30th-st.

NO. 54 WEST 22D-ST.—TO LET, WITH board, parlor and hall, handsomely furnished, second floor, front; also rooms for single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av., furnished apartments, three rooms en suite, with conveniences complete, to let with private table only.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, FURNISHED, a second-story front room, with bath attached; best of reference required. Inquire at No. 123 East 17th-st.

NO. 9 EAST 11TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—A gentleman can have a nice hall bedroom, on second floor, in a respectable, small family; terms $8 per week; bath and gas.

VERY ELEGANT NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, with breakfast if desired, in select, one block from Fifth-avenue Hotel. Address ROOMS, Post Office Box No. 1,907.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN Brooklyn, in a good locality, convenient to ferries; part of the rent taken in board; immediate possession. Address H. C. P., Box No. 114 Times Office.

TO LET—ONE LARGE ROOM ON THIRD floor, with board, with two large closets, at No. 18 West 28th-st.; will be vacated on Thursday, Feb. 4.

NO. 34 WEST 40TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—First-class rooms on second and third floors, with board.

FIFTH-AV.—NO. 128.—A FURNISHED floor to let, with private table; also single rooms with or without board.

NO. 59 WEST 15TH-ST.—A FRONT room and bedroom on second, and back room on third floor, with good board.

NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board; reference required.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FURNISHED room on second floor, to a gentleman, without board. Call at No. 15 East 15th-st.

NO. 21 WEST 19TH-ST.—VERY FINE rooms to let, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—A FIRST-CLASS room with board for gentlemen.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 8 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M. Express Mail, for Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4 P. M. Way Express stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M. Night Express daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester and Cincinnati, without change.
9 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at [illegible] A. M., [illegible] P. M., and [illegible] and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 5:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 9 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all night trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway, and depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.
3:30 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.
4:30 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8:20.
Also a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 26th-st. at 8 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 2:30 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, CERTIFICATE No. 11,858, for $10,000 United States 10-40 five per cent. stock, registered in the name of Grant Thorburn, Jr., and assigned on the back to R. P. Spencer. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. Fifty dollars reward will be paid for the return to KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP, No. 24 Broad-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE, VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the side-wheel steamer
FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.............Feb. 11.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE...............Feb. 18.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS............Feb. 25.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 6, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
H. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line sailing every twenty days. The splendid new steamship CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. JOHN DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 27 East River, on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana $50 in currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 40 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 6 Chambers-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. VELOCIPEDES. SLEIGHS.
ALL STYLES. GREAT BARGAINS.
Harness, bells, robes, &c., at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.
A lot of second-hand carriages for sale cheap.

HORSES, TRUCK AND HARNESS will be sold at a bargain; also one good horse for express or milk wagon. Apply at West 14th-st., second door below 10th-av.

FOR SALE—FOURTEEN HORSES AND mares; they are suitable for dirt carts, some for express, and farm, &c.; also one handsome milk cow, first calf. Call at No. 30 New Chambers-st.

THREE HORSES FOR SALE—LATELY brought in from the country. Can be seen by calling at No. 205 Varick-st., corner Houston-st.

HORSE FOR SALE—$25; OR WILL EXchange for a large one. No. 84 Wooster-st., near Hudson.

HORSE, TRUCK AND HARNESS FOR sale, at No. 208 East 22d-st. Price $100.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ACRES! ACRES! ACRES!
TO CAPITALISTS.—For investment, 100 per cent. profit can be made on land lying along the Sawmill River Valley, between Yonkers and Dobbs' Ferry; a railroad is already surveyed through the grounds; 100 acres for sale on which are good improvements. Apply to WALTER UNDERHILL, Main-st., Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.—The country place of the late E. Boonen Graves, containing fifty acres and upward, about 1½ miles from the depot. There are on the premises a very large and costly mansion-house, with all modern improvements; farm-house, barns, grape-house, green-house, and ice-house filled, and all other necessary outbuildings. The buildings and grounds are in excellent order. In addition to the former access to and from the place, a new road, passing under a railroad bridge, has been lately made, thus obviating the necessity of crossing the railroad track. For further particulars apply to R. S. EMMET, Executor, No. 54 William-st., or at the farm-house on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY seat, consisting of a large, new and stylish house and seven acres of lawn and fruit, beautifully situated near the water at Orienta, Westchester County, one hour from 27th-st., via New-Haven Railroad, and only a short distance from the proposed Portchester Railroad; will be sold low or exchanged for productive New-York or Brooklyn property.
Also, for sale near the above, a furnished cottage, with stable and one acre of land.
HALSTED & STILES, Nos. 43 and 45 White-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE Hudson River, New-Hamburgh, Dutchess County; very beautifully situated, having a river front of about 1,000 feet, comprising 25 acres of land, well watered; a dwelling-house, 50x50 feet, completely furnished, and in thorough order; farmer's house, coach-house, with stabling for six horses. The place has on it a splendid building-site, and is remarkable for the fine elm and locust trees.
Sixty per cent. may remain on mortgage.
Apply at the WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO., No. 172 Broadway.

A CHANCE SELDOM MET WITH.—For sale or to let, furnished or unfurnished, one of the most complete, convenient and healthy residences near New-York; only forty minutes from Wall-st.; all the modern conveniences, stable and fine garden, with fine view; would not be sold on any account but for the owner going to Europe; terms moderate, payment easy. For particulars, send to Box No. 1,000 New-York City Post Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms; a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 242 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY PROPERTY.—THE SUBURBAN for February, containing interesting information and news relating to real estate and lists of our country property for sale, is ready for distribution, and will be mailed, postage free, to all who send us their address. MALLORY & BLACKWELL, Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 8 Liberty-st.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF 70-ACRE Hunt homestead, town of Westchester, at Merchants' Exchange, MONDAY, Feb. 8. Maps with JAMES M. MILLER, No. 62 Pine-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, 8 rooms, lot 100x200; pleasantly located; five minutes' walk from depot. Price $3,000.
W. C. BUTLER, No. 60 Dey-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LEASE
FOR A TERM OF 21 YEARS,
The valuable premises situate at
SOUTHEAST CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALKER-ST.,
extending along Walker-st., to Cortlandt-alley,
25 feet front on Broadway,
175 feet on Walker-st.,
25 feet 6¼ inches on Cortlandt-alley.
Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Counselor-at-Law, No. 21 Broad-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, Times Office.

MANUFACTORY TO LET OR FOR sale.—A large four-story brick building, suitable for extensive manufacturing purposes, advantageously situated at Yonkers, N. Y., on the Nepperhan River, near its junction with the Hudson, and very convenient for shipping, either by water or rail; also, the most approved machinery for manufacturing plug tobacco offered for sale on terms that will prove a great inducement to any engaged, or about to engage, in that business—the same having been but little used and in complete order. For further information apply to C. H. LILIENTHAL, No. 221 Washington-st., New-York.

BROADWAY, CORNER OF JOHN-ST.—To lease, the property known as No. 193 Broadway, and Nos. 7, 11 and 13 John-st., for a term of 21 years from 1st day of May next, with covenants for two renewals. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, Room No. 6, in No. 122 Broadway.

TO LET—IN BROWN BROTHERS & CO.'S building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., offices suitable for bankers, brokers or lawyers. Building is fire-proof and thoroughly heated by steam. Apply to the Janitor, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

TO LET—FROM THE 1ST MAY NEXT, the suite of very desirable front offices at No. 58 Wall-street, at present occupied by the New-York Equitable Fire Insurance Company. Apply to
JOHN WARREN & SON, No. 65 Wall-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—DESIRABLE OFFICES to let in the new building corner of Pine and Water sts. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 130 Water-st.

TO RENT—THE WHOLE UPPER PART OF the new stone building No. 313 Pearl-st., near Peck-slip; elegant and spacious lofts. Apply as above.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A plot of ground on Franklin-st., between West and Washington sts., 48x100. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, 54 Wall-st., second story, front office.

TO LET—THREE SPLENDID LOFTS, WITH steam power, No. 31 Fulton-st. Apply to
W. H. GOODWIN & CO., Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

TO LET—TWO SPLENDID STORES AT Nos. 478 and 480 Broadway, near Broome-st.; can be made to communicate if desired. Apply to H. BLUNT, No. 482 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

R. H.	DRY GOODS	MACY.
R. H.	AND	MACY.
R. H.	FANCY GOODS,	MACY.
R. H.		MACY.
R. H.	AT POPULAR PRICES.	MACY.
R. H.	14th-st. and 6th-av.	MACY.

FURS.
Selling off.
Balance of entire stock of Fine Furs at
Less than cost of Manufacturing.
BURKE, No. 469 Broadway.
Branch, No. 128 Fulton-st.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS AND BONNETS AT bargains. Velvet bonnets only $5, worth $10; reduced prices. Puffed hats, opera bonnets, trimmings, flowers and velvet cut bias. L. BINNS, Millinery, No. 377 Broadway, up stairs.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD AND CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE. TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels; at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—FLEUR DE THE.
Sole Lessee and Director.......J. GRAU.
ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
FLEUR DE THE. FLEUR DE THE.
THIS WORK IS THE REIGNING SENSATION IN ALL THE CAPITALS OF EUROPE.
THE COSTUMES, SCENERY, APPOINTMENTS AND MISE EN SCENE ARE OF A NOVEL AND ORIGINAL CHARACTER, RICH IN MATERIAL AND ARTISTIC IN DESIGN.
THE PROPERTIES AND APPOINTMENTS
THE SPECIAL GRAND ILLUMINATIONS rich and recherche beyond description, by Sequi, of Paris.
BALLET TROUPE, under the direction of M. Baptistin. MLLE. EDWIG SCHLAEGER. MLLE. MARIE ADRIEN.
Misses Marsmotti, Schell, Lapointe and Whitney.
CESARINE, (a French Vivandiere)...DESCLAUZAS
FLEUR DE THE, (a Chinese Belle)...RIZARELLI
EUSTACHE PINSONNET.............CARIER
TIEN-TIEN, (Mandarin)...........BECKERS
KAOLIN, (Captain of the Tigers).......PETIT
CORBILLON, (Boatswain)..........CARIBRE
HA-VA-LE-TOU-KEU, (Officer)......LEFEVRE
MIDSHIPMEN, Villiers, Rose, Briot, Rachel, Breton.
Act I. THE RENDEZ IN PEKIN.
PAS DE MATELOT BY THE BALLET TROUPE.
Act II. A MARRIAGE FETE IN CHINA.
Grand Illuminations, Procession, Cortege, Ballet.
Act III. THE LAW OF TSING.
French and Chinese; Vive la France; Nan-Kien; Franco-Chinese; Rondo Finale; Cliquot Champagne.
Family circle, 50 cents. After 8½, half price.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1. Doors open at 12½. FLEUR DE THE MATINEE.
The work will be produced with the same grand effects of mise en scene, magnificent new scenery, gorgeous Chinese costumes, properties, illuminations, ballets as at the evening performances. Admission to all parts of the house, $1. No extra charge for reserved seats. Private boxes, 4 seats, $8; proscenium boxes, $10.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
AS
ROMEO,
In Shakespeare's Tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
with Miss MARY McVICKER.
Miss FANNY MORANT, Mr. MARK SMITH,
and the young eminent tragedian,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
with a full and efficient company.
The tragedy is produced in strict accordance with historical propriety in every respect, following closely the text of SHAKESPEARE,
with
New and appropriate music, composed expressly for the Tragedy, by.........Mr. Edw. Mollenhauer.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
BOX SHEET NOW OPEN AT THE BOX OFFICE OF THE THEATRE FROM 8 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
Seats secured six days in advance.
Other plays are in the course of elaborate preparation, and will be produced during the season.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.
J. C. MYERS.....................Lessee and Manager.
One Night Only—MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, 1869,
EDWIN FORREST as JACK CADE.
Supported by G. H. Clarke, Miss Lille and Stock Company. Box book now open.

LAST APPEARANCE OF IRMA AND AUJAC.
TO-MORROW (Saturday) Afternoon and Evening.
LA PERICHOLE.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Second Winter Exhibition, including the annual collection of the American Society of Painters in Water-colors, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., DAY and EVENING.

MINSTREL HALL TO LET FOR A term of years. Apply at No. 1,195 Broadway. The above hall is the largest and finest in the City.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEHOLDERS.
Parties owning DWELLINGS are respectfully informed that we keep a RECORD of respectable and responsible persons wishing to purchase and lease houses. Owners, therefore, who desire to sell or rent their premises, the coming Spring, are specially requested to leave with us, without delay, a full description of their property. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway and 17th-st., Union-square.

REAL ESTATE IN SEVENTH WARD FOR SALE.
The valuable plot of ground bounded by the west side of Corlears-st., and Cherry and Monroe sts., consisting of 28 lots, with large and substantial buildings thereon, suitable for manufacturing or storage purposes.
Apply to C. A. RAPALLO, No. 213 Broadway, or T. F. SECOR, office No. 330 Cherry-st.

FOR SALE—A SUBSTANTIAL WELL-built two-story Philadelphia brick stable, with cellar, on 5th-st., 175 feet west of 6th-av., in Smithville; four stalls, coachman's rooms, hall, all conveniences, improvements; immediate possession given. For further particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 39 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS HOUSES; four-story and basement; brown stone, high stoop, French roof, 25x60x100, Nos. 117 and 119 East 71st-st., near 4th-av.; built in the most substantial manner; location unsurpassed, being within a short distance of Central Park. Apply to the owners, M. J. MARTIN, No. 143 Bowery, and WM. DAVIS, No. 58 William-st., corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 30TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-av., a very elegant French basement house, built in a superior manner and nicely furnished; size 18.10 by about 45 feet; lot 98.9. Will be sold with or without the elegant furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON CLINTON-PLACE—(8TH-st., near 6th-av.,) three four-story high-stoop brick houses and lots, being together 75 feet front by one-half the block in depth; good investment.
For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front house and lot, on East 38th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.
For permits and particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

ONE OF THE MOST ELIGIBLE AND desirable residences in the City, situated in West 37th-st., near 5th-av.; a splendid four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, furnished, will be sold, with the elegant furniture, for $[illegible]; terms easy; early possession. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE FOUR-STORY high-stoop house, nearly new, and newly furnished, by Roux, size 21x55x75; location, 51st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; price $60,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, No. 262 (new number,) East 4th-st.; a very desirable residence; in good order. Apply to JOHN S. DICKERSON, Nos. 30 and 31 Clift-st., corner of Fulton.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house on Bleecker-st., house in first-rate order, and very desirable property for an investment.
For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front house and lot, on Madison-av., near 34th-st.; in perfect order. Can be purchased with or without the furniture.
For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

CENTRE-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The buildings and lots Nos. 242 and 244 Centre-st., 42.3 feet front by about 84.4 feet. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN LOTS ON THE Boulevard and 156th-st.; eighteen lots at Fort Washington, and seventeen acres at White Plains. Terms easy. G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS OF GROUND, each 25x100, south side of 131st-st., 300 feet west of 10th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor.

ELEVENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Extra large first-class high-stoop house for sale or rent; immediate possession; &c. on 4th [illegible]. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—VALUABLE BOWERY property, well located; lot 25x97 feet; brick building covering lot. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE PLOT OF GROUND on 5th-av., including a corner suitable for a hotel. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

THIRTEEN LOTS ON NORTH SIDE of 110th-st., beginning 100 feet west of 8d-av., to lease for twenty-one years. Address Post Office Box No. 3,356.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

SECURE VIEWS OF GREAT BEAUTY on the highest ground in Brooklyn. Unexceptionable property on 9th-av., fronting Prospect Park on Union-st., running through to the Grand Plaza on Baskett, President and Degraw sts., and on 8th, 7th and 6th avs., to be sold at auction, without reservation, by JOHNSON & MILLER, at 12 o'clock, on THURSDAY, Feb. 11, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. Never in the history of Brooklyn real estate have lots on 9th-av., fronting the Park, and on Union-st., running through to the Grand Plaza, been offered for public competition. Maps are now ready at offices of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 35 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 187 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY BROWN-stone front, high basement dwelling, No. 23 Smith-st., Brooklyn, 25x45, with extension 10x18, lot 25x104. Excellent order, with all modern improvements and many conveniences not usually found. The extension is particularly well adapted for a physician's or dentist's office. For sale with or without furniture. For terms and permit to inspect, apply to the owner, E. B. DURKEE, No. 135 Water-st., corner Pine, New-York.

FOR SALE—IN A CHARMING LOCATION in Brooklyn, handsome modern three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25 feet front; price $23,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON Park.—To rent, furnished and unfurnished, four first-class villas; gas, water, gardens, stables; adapted for Winter or Summer residence; delightfully located; very healthy; five minutes from ferry.
Mr. HAMILTON, No. 21½ Broadway.

TO LET—A PART OF HOUSE NO. 860 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.; house well built; ceilings high. Inquire up stairs.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FIRST LOFT WANTED—WITH A CONvenient entrance, between Chambers and Liberty sts., west of Broadway. Address T. J., Box No. 128 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE will be presented that charming creation of Shakespeare's fancy,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. POLK, Mr. RINGGOLD, Mr. ROCKWELL, Mr. BROWNE, Mr. MATTHEWS, Mr. MILTON, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. CASHIN, Mr. MELTON, Mr. DALLIMORE, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. HOWARD, Mr. WARD, Mr. QUIGLEY, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss CLARA JENNINGS, Miss ANNIE WARD, Mrs. SEDLEY BROWN, Mrs. L. DALLIMORE, Miss G. SPIER, Miss DAY, &c., &c.
The scene is laid at Messina, about the middle of the Sixteenth Century.
SCENERY.
ACT 1.—Scene 1—Terrace before the Governor's Palace, with Distant View of the Town and Harbor of Messina. (H. Isherwood.)
ACT 2.—Scene 1—Ball-room in the Palace. (G. Evans.)
Scene 2—A Secluded Part of the Palace Gardens. (H. Isherwood.)
ACT 3.—Scene 1—The Palace Garden. (H. Isherwood.)
Scene 2—Ante-room in the Palace. (Minard Lewis.) Scene 3—A Street in Messina, Moonlight. (G. Evans.) Scene 4—The Ante-room. (Minard Lewis.)
ACT 4.—Scene 1—Illuminated Chapel of the Sixteenth Century. (Minard Lewis.) Scene 2—Interior of the Prison at Messina. (Minard Lewis.)
ACT 5.—Scene 1—Exterior of the Palace. (H. Isherwood.) Scene 2—The Ante-room. (Minard Lewis.) Scene 3—Saloon and Ball-room. (G. Evans.)
NOTICE.
In order to aid the effect and give additional room for the Scenery,
THE GREEN CURTAIN ONLY WILL BE USED.
The curtain will be dropped during the Second Act and during the Third Act also, in addition to the usual division of the performance. As these extra intervals will be very short, the audience are respectfully requested to keep their seats.
Mr. WALLACK begs to announce that he has received from Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON his last new Comedy, entitled
"SCHOOL."
This play, by the gifted author of "Ours" and "Caste," will be prepared with every attention to detail, immediately after the production of the present Shakespearean revival.

THE TAMMANY, THE TAMMANY.
MAMMOTH PALACE OF AMUSEMENTS,
DENSELY THRONGED EVERY EVENING.
THE GREAT RISLEY JAPANESE TROUPE.
LITTLE ALL RIGHT.
LITTLE ALL RIGHT.
LITTLE ALL RIGHT.
MONSTER ADDITIONS to the STAR FEATURES of the GREAT TAMMANY PROGRAMME. The WONDROUS VICTORELLIS, MARIE BONFANTI, MLLE. CARLE, MONS. CARLE, MAFFIT and BARTHOLOMEW, and a host of novelty. Grau's Grand Allegorical Scene,
THE BIRTH OF THE NEW YEAR.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved orchestra circle, 75 cents extra; reserved orchestra chairs, $1 extra.
GRAND MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY AT 2.

THE TAMMANY MATINEE.
THE TAMMANY MATINEE.
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) AT 2.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF THE RISLEY JAPANESE TROUPE,
and the wondrous
LITTLE ALL RIGHT.
LITTLE ALL RIGHT.
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) AT 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
The great popular favorites,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
the youthful and beautiful
MISS ROSE MASSEY,
the unequaled
MORLACCHI BALLET TROUPE,
and full dramatic company, will appear in the new burlesque,
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,
THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,
preceded by the Asiatic ballet of
L'ALMEE,
presenting Mlle. MORLACCHI and her troupe of eight principal dancers.
Seats should be secured in advance.

THE ANNUAL GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL
OF THE
GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ
will take place at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY, FEB. 9, 1869.
Tickets, $10, admitting a gentleman and two ladies; extra lady's tickets, $3; can be obtained from the following members:
Gust. Amminck, No. 149 Pearl-st.; L. Bunger, No. 36 Bowery; L. Gerner, No. 36 Broad-st.; L. A. Graef, No. 230 Greenwich-st.; C. Hauselt, No. 39 Spruce-st.; C. Hensel, No. 20 Exchange-place; John Heyne, No. 13 William-st.; L. Kammerer, No. 26 Walker-st.; G. Kaufmann, No. 59 Nassau-st.; H. C. F. Koch, No. 15 Carmine-st.; F. Kuhne, No. 51 Broad-st.; Dr. C. Lellmann, No. 21 East 8th-st.; G. Neubeck, Steck's Music Hall, No. 141 East 8th-st.; John Schepeler, No. 52 Exchange-place; C. Schipper, No. 53 Exchange-place; F. Steins, No. 45 Cedar-st.; [illegible] Steiger, No. 17 North William-st.; W. Steinway, Steinway Hall, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.; H. Sturn, No. 97 William-st.; J. Windmuller, German Savings Bank, corner 14th-st. and 4th-av.; Herman Uhl, New-York Staats-Zeitung.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, (FORMERLY PIKE'S.)
LAST APPEARANCE OF IRMA AND AUJAC.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) LA PERICHOLE.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—MUSIC—Symphony, "Reformation," Mendelssohn; Overture, "Leonore," Beethoven; Symphony, Schubert's. Piano-forte selections; also, concert and rehearsal tickets.
FREDERICK BLUME,
No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT to Mr. CHRIS. BERGE, Lyric Hall, Feb. 8. An excellent programme will be rendered by prominent and well-known artists. Tickets $1; for sale at POND'S MUSIC STORE,
and at the door on the evening of the performance.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.
HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
FORT GIBSON, C. N., Jan. 21, 1869.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Fort Gibson, C. N., until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 15, 1869, for the delivery of Subsistence Stores, as follows:
AT FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, I. T.
550,000 pounds of Flour.
75,000 pounds of Bacon.
25,000 pounds of Salt.
5,000 gallons of Vinegar.
400 barrels of Pork.
And Corn Meal in such quantities as may be required.
The FLOUR to be equal in quality to the best XXX brands of the St. Louis market, and put up as follows: 125,000 pounds to be put up in barrels full head lined, and 425,000 pounds to be put up in double sacks of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.
The BACON to be of best quality, and put up as follows: 50,000 pounds in tierces or casks, and 25,000 pounds in gunny sacks of about 125 pounds each.
The SALT to be of good quality, and put up as follows: 10,000 pounds in barrels, and 15,000 pounds in double sacks of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.
The VINEGAR to be of best quality, and made of whisky of full strength, and to be put up as follows: 1,000 gallons in barrels of good quality, properly hooped, and 4,000 gallons to be put up in casks containing not more than 20 gallons each, the casks to be of best quality, painted, and to have four iron and eight wooden hoops on each.
The PORK to be prime mess pork, to be put up entirely in good barrels containing 200 pounds each.
The CORNMEAL to be of best quality, and put up in barrels or sacks, like the flour, as may be required.
The person or persons to whom any award is made must be prepared to execute contracts and give the required bonds at once, and be in readiness to commence the delivery of stores on the 20th day of April, 1869, and to continue the same in such quantities as may be required until the 1st day of December, 1869, at which time the whole amount of the articles or articles contracted for must be supplied.
Samples of articles (except meats) must accompany the proposals, in boxes or bottles, and not in paper parcels.
Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two or more persons, (whose loyalty and solvency is certified by a clerk of a court of record,) setting forth that they will, in the event of its acceptance, give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.
The name and place of residence of each bidder and surety must be given.
No proposal will be entertained unless satisfactorily represented, that does not fully comply with the terms of this advertisement.
Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the stores required.
Any contract awarded under this advertisement will be made subject to the approval of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids.
All stores delivered will be subject to a rigid inspection.
Payments upon the contracts awarded will be made monthly in current funds, or as soon as the same shall have been received.
Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals, which will take place on the day and hour above specified. Blanks for proposals, and bonds will be furnished on application to this office.
Proposals must be plainly indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District Indian Territory, Fort Gibson, C. N.
By order of
Brevet Major-Gen. B. H. GRIERSON.
A. F. ROCKWELL, Bt. Lieut.-Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. A., C. C. S., Dist. Indian Territory.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed proposals will be received until 11 o'clock A. M. SATURDAY, the 6th day of February next, by the undersigned, at the Railroad Depot in Hackensack, N. J., for the graduation of culverts, bridges and track of the Hackensack and New-York Extension Railroad, to a point near the New-York State line, a distance of about 6½ miles.
The maps, profile plans and specifications of the above work may be seen at the office of L. W. Post, Chief Engineer, in Hudson City, N. J., until the 3d of February, and afterward at the Depot in Hackensack.
The Company reserve the right to reject any proposals which they may deem is for their interest not to accept.
D. P. PATTERSON, President, H. and N. Y. Ext. R. R. Co.
DATED, New-York, Jan. 25, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 12 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1869.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the undersigned, at this office, up to the 25th day of February, inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the sale to us of the convertible mortgage sinking fund bonds of said Company, $[illegible] having been paid to us by the Company for investment in the said bonds, in pursuance of the provisions of the mortgage.
A. BOODY, }
A. B. BAYLIS, } Commissioners of the
J. H. KNOX. } Sinking Fund.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
(FORMERLY PIKE'S.)
JAMES FISK, Jr.........................Proprietor
FRENCH OPERA.
ADOLPH BIRGFELD...........................Director
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
LA PERICHOLE.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, FEB. 5,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
and
FIRST BENEFIT OF
MONS. AUJAC.
LA PERICHOLE.
Opera Bouffe, in three acts.
Followed by a violin solo by Mons. H. COLONNE.
To conclude with
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA.
LES DEUX AVEUGLES.
Opera bouffe, in one act, by J. Offenbach.
GIRAFFIER..............................M. LEDUC
PATACHON..........................M. LAGRIFFOUL.
TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, Feb. 6.
LAST PERICHOLE MATINEE.
SEATS RESERVED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 6,
POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE OF
LA PERICHOLE,
Last appearance in New-York of
MLLE. IRMA AND MONS. AUJAC.
Seats for any of the above performances can be secured six days in advance at the
GRAND OPERA HOUSE,
and Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
In active preparation, and will be produced on
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 8,
ORPHEE AUX ENFER.
Grand Spectacular Opera Bouffe,
by J. Offenbach.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
WHITE & SPENCER.............Lessees and Proprietors.
Manager.......................MR. WM. H. LINGARD.
DECIDED HIT OF THE NEW BURLESQUE,
PLUTO, PLUTO, PLUTO,
PLUTO, PLUTO, PLUTO,
PLUTO, PLUTO, PLUTO,
PLUTO, PLUTO, PLUTO.
THE SCENERY, WARDROBE AND MUSIC PRONOUNCED MATCHLESS.
THE BEST BURLESQUE EVER INTRODUCED.
THE TRANSFORMATION SCENE the most beautiful piece of mechanism of its size ever shown on any stage.
EVERYTHING SUPERB AND LOVELY, making the entertainment and the establishment unsurpassed in every way.
THE GREAT LINGARD
will appear every evening, in conjunction with the piece, in his celebrated
COMIC SKETCHES AND STATUES OF EMINENT MEN, &c.
Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Seats can be secured in advance.
MATINEES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, NOS. 45 and 47 Bowery.—Mme. AUGUSTE DE BARNDORF will appear on FRIDAY, Feb. 5, as MATHILDE, in Benedix's highly celebrated comedy, and on SATURDAY in the same piece in Union League Club. Reserved seats are to be had at Nos. 114, 701 and 830 Broadway, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery, and at the Union League Club.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
THIRD CONCERT.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 8 o'clock,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Herr OLE BULL, the eminent violinist.
ORCHESTRA 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.
FULL REHEARSAL
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½ o'clock.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

ON EXHIBITION AT
WOOD'S ART GALLERY,
No. 839 Broadway,
Stanley's great Painting,
THE TRIAL OF
RED JACKET.
Admission 25 cents; season tickets $1.

LECTURES.

OLIVET CHAPEL, NO. 63 EAST 2D-ST.—A lecture will be given THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on "A Day in Scotland with Sir Walter Scott," by Rev. E. P. ROGERS, D.D. Admission free.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufacturers of this country, eminently the best Piano in America, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.—Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York. The largest assortment of organs in the country; prices reduced; four-octave organs $50; five-octave double-reed organs, with five stops, $125. Illustrated catalogues free. Organs to rent.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS at very low prices, or at greatly reduced prices for cash, during the holidays, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent money applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Instruments tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand instruments.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, cheap, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, No. 7 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

PIANOS.—WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE balance of our stock of Pianos at cost, in consequence of closing up our business.
A. H. GALE & CO., No. 107 East 14th-st.

FIRST-CLASS PIANOS.—BEFORE YOU buy, rent one; if purchased, the rent allowed; or sold on installments. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, wareroom and factory 15 West 16th-st., near 5th-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1st.—For building a sewer in 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., with branch in 5th-av.
2d.—For building a sewer in 3d-av., from 78th-st. to and through 79th-st. to 2d-av.
3d.—For building sewers in Broadway, between Worth and Leonard sts., and between Franklin and White sts.
4th.—For building a sewer in 19th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place.
5th.—For building sewers in Madison-av., between 54th and 55th sts.
6th.—For regulating and grading 86th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.
The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on
1st.—The north side of 53d-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; also, the east side of 5th-av., between 53d and 54th sts., and both sides of 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
2d.—Both sides of 3d-av., between 78th and 79th sts., also, both sides of 78th-st., between 3d and 2d avs.; also, the west side of 2d-av. and the east side of 3d-av., to a point distant half the block north of 78th-st., and the east side of 3d-av. to a point distant half the block south of 78th-st.
3d.—Both sides of Broadway from Franklin to Walker-st., and from Worth to Leonard-st., and lot on the northwest corner of Leonard-st. and Broadway.
4th.—Lots known as street Nos. 125, 126, 127 and 128 East 19th-st.
5th.—Both sides of Madison-av., from 54th to 55th-st.; also, the north side of 54th-st., and both sides of 55th-st., to a point 200 feet west of Madison-av.; also the north side of 57th-st., to a point distant 100 feet east of 5th-av.; also, both sides of 56th-st., from Madison to 5th-av.
6th.—Both sides of 86th-st., from 1st-av., to a point distant half the block east of Avenue A; also, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., Basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
ISAAC O. HUNT, }
R. HARRISON REED, } Board of Assessors.
GUERNSEY SACKETT, }
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Jan. 5, 1869.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 Chambers-st.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVen that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 132 Nassau-st., and that the books relating to such arrears will be found at said office.
No person but the said attorney or the undersigned is authorized to receive or receipt for such arrears, except in cases of warrants issued hereafter, when the Marshal to whom the same is directed will have legal authority to collect the amount included therein, and all warrants heretofore issued to enforce the payment of any Personal Taxes are hereby countermanded.
Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1869.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH H. GOLDTHWAITE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of Troy & Place, No. 371 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 11, 1868.
JENNIE C. GOLDTHWAITE, } Executors.
HENRY C. PLACE, }
n12-law6mF

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the estate of the late Charles Bussell must present the same with vouchers to the undersigned, at No. 37 West Houston-st., within six months from date.
ALFRED BUSSELL, } Executors.
SAML. D. BUSSELL, }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1868. sep18-law6mF

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA SEASON OF 1869.
Consisting of
TWENTY NIGHTS
AND A
GRAND BAL D'OPERA.
OPENING NIGHT,
THURSDAY, FEB. 11.
NOTICE.
Subscribers and the public at large are respectfully informed that there will be but
THREE REGULAR OPERA NIGHTS,
AND A
MATINEE EACH WEEK.
These Opera Nights being each
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY.
Subscribers for the entire season will be entitled to admission tickets to the
BAL D'OPERA,
which will take place on
EASTER TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1869.
Prices of subscription for the entire season of twenty nights and the Bal D'Opera:
Boxes containing four, with eighty admissions, according to location, from $160 to $200.
Choice Seats in parquette and dress circle with twenty admissions, $40.
BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN FOR SUBSCRIPTION,
and subscription books will remain open until SATURDAY, Feb. 6, when the sale for single nights will begin at the regular ticket office.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers.........JARRETT & PALMER.
Doors open 7½—Begins PROMPTLY AT 8.
Engagement of the celebrated
LYDIA THOMPSON
BURLESQUE TROUPE.
Consisting of LYDIA THOMPSON, LISA WEBER, PAULINE MARKHAM, EMMA GRATTAN, (first appearance,) HARRY BECKETT, J. W. HILL, MICHAEL CONNOLLY.........Musical Conductor.
And the following artists in addition: Misses Bell Land, Lizzie Kelsey, Byron, Schroeder, Barrett, Geddes, the Lascelle Sisters, G. F. Redmond, (first appearance,) J. Brutone, &c., &c.
FRIDAY, Feb. 5, 1869, EVERY NIGHT, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2, will be presented, after A PREPARATION OF THREE MONTHS, AND AT A COST OF 25,000 DOLLARS,
The Gorgeous Oriental Fairy Spectacular Burlesque, written by Henry B. Farnie, entitled the
FORTY THIEVES;
OR,
"STRIKING OIL IN "FAMILY JARS."
THE SCENERY, EFFECTS, COSTUMES, MASKS, JEWELS, ARMORS, &c., ENTIRELY NEW.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—FIRST MATINEE.
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE COMPANY.
THE FORTY THIEVES.
CHARMING MUSIC, ELEGANT DRESSES,
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, SUPERB MARCHES,
BEAUTIFUL TABLEAUX, SPLENDID ACTING.
Admission, (to all parts of the house,) $1. No extra charge for reserved seats. Family circle, 50 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS at 8.
THOUSANDS HAVE CONFIRMED
THE UNQUESTIONABLE SUCCESS
of the SECOND VOLUME of
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
VOL. 2 ECLIPSING VOL. 1.
NEW SCENERY, NEW TRICKS,
NEW MUSIC, NEW BALLETS,
NEW COSTUMES, NEW CARICATURES,
BRILLIANT TRANSFORMATION.
HUMPTY DUMPTY | afterward CLOWN, | GEO. L. FOX.
Pantaloon...............................C. K. FOX
Harlequin............................FRANK LACY
Columbine.........................MLLE. LAURENT
Mlle. RITA SANGALLI'S FASCINATING BALLET.
Mons. DE COSTA'S FANCY DRESS BALLET.
MATINEE 1½, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., next door to the Fifth-avenue Hotel.
Lessee and Manager..........Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
Stage Manager.......................Jas. Schonberg
SECOND WEEK.
THOROUGHLY SUCCESSFUL.
BETTER LATE THAN NEVER,
AND
THE DRAMATIC REVIEW,
WITH NEW FEATURES,
NEW SONGS AND NEW SINGERS.
NOVELTIES FOR THE WEEK:
RAVINGMADRIGALS.
VELOCIPEDEMENTIA.
UPINABALOONATICS.
CANCANIBALISTICS.
HUMPTUMPTYIDIOTICS.
TRANSFORMATION SCENE BY MARSTON.
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8 P. M. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
ON MONDAY, FEB. 8,
will be presented a new localized adaptation from the French, entitled
AN IRISH STEW,
OR THE
MYSTERIOUS WIDOW OF LONG BRANCH.
In particularly active preparation, a
GRAND SHAKESPEAREAN REVIVAL,
which will be produced in the most stupendously elaborate manner as regards SCENERY, COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS, and with an UNRIVALED CAST!

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Admission, 50c.
JOHN E. OWENS. JOHN E. OWENS.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE of OWENS' VICTIMS.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF OWENS' BUTTERY.
OWENS. SOLON SHINGLE. OWENS.
SATURDAY, SOLON SHINGLE OWENS MATINEE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The management have the pleasure of announcing a reengagement with
JOHN E. OWENS
of five nights and one matinee, commencing MONDAY NEXT, with OWENS and a change of performance.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
MR. AND MISS
BUCHANAN
IN BULWER'S
RICHELIEU.

BOWERY THEATRE.
BENEFIT OF MR. J. McCLOSKY.
New Irish Drama of THE MEN IN THE GAP; Or IRELAND'S HOPE AND IRELAND'S CURSE; THE GREAT GIBBONS, ROBERT BUTLER; SKELETON WITNESS; VARIETIES; BRIGAND AND HIS SON.
MATINEE TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT................................DIRECTOR.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE GREATEST SENSATION
OF THE SEASON!
The world-renowned Spanish Aerialists,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELLI,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELLI,
in their novel, startling and utterly unprecedented performance, entitled
THE DOUBLE FLYING TRAPEZE,
received at every representation by overwhelming audiences with every demonstration of
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM!
THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE
in a magnificent exposition of
BRILLIANT, VARIED AND EXCITING EQUESTRIAN AND ACROBATIC FEATS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
IMMENSE HIT.
IMMENSE HIT.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.
BONE SQUASH DIABLO.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14th-ST.
First appearance of Mr. NEIL BRYANT.
Eighth and last week of ILL-TRUE-BAD-DORE.
JACK SHEPPARD | POMPEY'S | RIVAL
JOE BLUESKIN. | BLUNDERS. | DARKEYS.

SEATS RESERVED WITHOUT EXTRA charge for Matinee, SATURDAY, Feb. 6.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—LA PERICHOLE.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. [illegible] 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3 o'clock. Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING—Classes, at No. 212 Fifth-av., and at his residence, No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery, over thirty years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2 specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at druggists', No. 162 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution.—All others are counterfeits.

LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. AND Mme. GRINDLE, having over eighteen years' successful practice in this City, guarantee relief to all ladies requiring special treatment, from whatever cause produced. Sure relief to the most anxious. Elegant rooms for ladies about to be confined. No. 4 Amity-place, near Amity-st.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 20 years, 10 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 3 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 4 City Hall-place.

A SURE CURE FOR LADIES IN TROUBLE, with or without medicine.—Dr. and Mme. BOTELA, No. 264 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., never fail; their French Pills are certain.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease Dr. Evans' remedies fail to cure. By his Invigorator, lost manhood restored.

LADIES.—DR. EVANS' PERIODICALS; INfallible, safe, $5. Dr. EVANS' Specific, warranted cure for private diseases. No. 128 Chatham-st.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LADIES' TROUBLES, by Dr. EVANS, 128 Chatham-st.; periodical, safe, monthly pills and mixture, $5. Circular free from post.

DR. WEST, NO. 565 BROADWAY, treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal disease, without mercury, in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages sent gratis.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE only thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

THE WEST INDIES.

Full Accounts of the Recent Disturbances in Havana.

Details of the Conflicts Between the Cubans and the Volunteers.

The Slaughter at the Theatres—Reign of Terror in the Streets.

The steamship *Columbia*, which left Havana Jan. 30, reached this port yesterday. In the subjoined letter of our correspondent will be found a very interesting account of the deplorable acts of disturbance that took place in Havana on the 22d and 23d of January, in which many lives were lost. Purser Oscar Crocheron has our thanks for courtesies.

CUBA.

A St. Bartholomew Night in Havana—The Villanueva Theatre Melee—The Louvre Riot—Murder of an American Citizen—The American Consul and Gen. Dulce—A Protest—News from the Seat of War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 30, 1869.

The interest so intensely displayed by all parties since the receipt of the news of the fall of Bayamo, has been followed by the most profound agitation caused by the events which have taken place since then in this city, the ultra Spaniards having been wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement by the homilies of the Press, the gratuitous insults and slurs of the opposition journals or pamphlets, and the careless confidence placed in the volunteers. Many of these, in fact, the majority, have only enlisted within the past three months, and are as yet unaccustomed to think or act like regular troops, or so much to heed discipline, while the original members of the organization knew their duty, at least to a certain extent; if these had been properly advised and been under the immediate control of their chiefs and officers, it is very doubtful whether I would have been compelled to narrate the sad events of this week of horrors, as it is already called by citizens of all classes. The blood of innocent citizens and foreigners, and an American citizen, has been freely shed.

THE VILLANUEVA THEATRE MELEE.

The announcement in the play bills of this theatre, that the song "La Insurrecta" (the female insurgent) would be sung, attracted on January 22 many individuals, the greater part of whom were ardent sympathizers with the cause of Cuban independence, especially as the proceeds were to be devoted to the revolutionary cause. At the conclusion of "El Perro Huevero" cries of "Long live Cespedes!" "Long live free Cuba!" and "Death to Spain!" resounded throughout the building, and the most intense excitement manifested itself. In the midst of this uproar a shot was fired inside the theatre at one of the performers. This seemed to be a preconcerted signal, as it was immediately followed by a discharge of small arms from the outside on the part of the Spanish volunteers, who had collected in the ditch, or old military fosse, contiguous to the building, evidently lying in wait. The peaceably disposed spectators in the theatre became terrified at the fusilade thus unwarrantably opened by the supposed preservers of order upon an edifice containing many innocent women and children. The deafening cries of "*Viva España*," intermingled with the no less energetic cries of "*Viva Cuba*" and "*Viva Cespedes*" added to the terror of the scene. The Cuban party responded to the fire of the volunteers with revolvers, while the latter, strengthened by continual arrivals of squads of their comrades, kept up an interrupted fire upon the theatre. In a short time over a thousand armed volunteers, in combination with several hundred Spaniards, armed in various ways, had completely surrounded the place. The volunteers, maddened by excitement, could not be restrained by their officers from the commission of outrages which many consider quite justifiable. The arrival at the scene of this lamentable though disgraceful conflict of the "*Segundo-Cabo*" (Assistant Captain-General) and his staff, induced the heroic volunteers to desist from the massacre they were evidently determined on. After a conference with the Secretary of Police, the Segundo Cabo ordered all paths of approach to the theatre to be taken possession of by the troops, and the passage of all citizens prohibited. The adoption of this plan prevented any succor from reaching those in the theatre, who were thus compelled to come forth and surrender themselves to the volunteers stationed outside, who compelled all that passed to shout "*Viva España*" under pain of being bayoneted or riddled with bullets—probably both—on the spot. Notwithstanding, however, the terror inspired by the brutal acts of the soldiery, and the horrible plan entertained by some of them of setting fire to a building filled with men, women and children, some of the Cubans came forth undaunted and died under the bayonets of the military, giving utterance with their last breath to the words Cuba, Liberty and Cespedes. A lady made her exit from the theatre and was getting into a coach, when, irritated by the presence of a volunteer, she cried out "*Viva Cespedes*," a volunteer made a thrust at her with the bayonet, when she dropped a couple of revolvers and a dagger. Some one wished to kill her, but was prevented by his companions.

The number of killed in this massacre in and around the theatre amounts to eight, and the wounded were sixteen. Among the former are two women and two children, the eldest of the latter being 7 years of age. After some forty or fifty arrests had been made, order was declared to be restored. While the events related above were passing in Villanueva, measures were being taken in the Government Palace for its security against any meditated attack, the sentinels being doubled at every [illegible] and no person being allowed to approach too closely. The guard was formed in the front of the main entrance, and kept under arms until after midnight. Meanwhile a desultory firing was kept up on the part of the volunteer squads and [illegible] Cubans during the greater part of the night. The next day the volunteers paraded the streets with the apparent intention of preserving order, but really to provoke resistance on the part of the Cuban revolutionists. Their efforts, however, were not attended with success, and the day passed off quietly.

DULCE'S PROCLAMATION.

Great surprise was manifested by a great many of the citizens of Havana because the Captain-General had not declared what policy he intended to pursue in the event of acts like those of the previous evening being repeated. Expectation was not long kept on the tenter hooks, however, as about 1 o'clock the following laconic proclamation made its appearance:

HAVANESE: Last night a great scandal was committed, the authors of which will be punished with all the rigor of the laws.

Several of the disturbers of the public order are now in the power of the tribunals of justice.

Peaceable citizens, confide in your governing authorities: defenders all of the territorial integrity and the honor of the nation rest assured that justice will be done, and also prompt justice.

DOMINGO DULCE.

HAVANA, Jan. 23, 1869.

The publication of this document produced various effects. The Spaniards looked upon it as a justification of the conduct of their armed compatriots at the theatre, and the rank and file of the Cuban Revolutionary Party regarded it as a sort of recommendation to the volunteers to murder Cubans affected with revolutionary [illegible] with the greatest impunity. The [illegible] made by each party caused it to be expected that other conflicts much more [illegible] in their nature than that at the Villanueva Theatre would ensue. The result was not long delayed. Saturday evening passed off quietly enough, as only a moderate amount of promiscuous assassinations were committed, but Sunday was to come.

THE MASSACRE OF THE LOUVRE.

On Sunday evening, 24th, a shot was fired in the vicinity of the Tacon Theatre, while some volunteers were passing by, and this became the signal for a fusilade on the part of the irrepressible volunteers who were straggling in the surroundings of the Louvre Saloon. The *Prensa* and *Diario de la Marina* claim that the [illegible] was fired from the upper story of the "Louvre" by a Cuban revolutionist, and aimed at one of the volunteers in the adjacent Park. The Cubans, on the other hand, allege that the shot was the work of a "loyal volunteer," and intended to afford an excuse for his companions in arms to commence indiscriminate firing. Be this as it may, the result in either case would have been the same. As misfortune would have it, there were many Americans in the saloon referred to. Mr. Samuel A. Cohner, a well-known photographer and an American citizen, happened to be in the saloon when the first volley was fired by the volunteers, and on hearing it, and feeling the atmosphere disturbed by the rapid passage of the Enfield messengers, he attempted to seek a more quiet resting-place outside of its precincts. His efforts were not attended with success, and he fell dead within two squares of the Louvre. The discharge of the volunteers killed several Spanish gentlemen. An attempt has been made by the Press in the Spanish interest to throw the blame of the murder on private individuals. The assassination, however, is to be charged solely to the volunteers recently raised in this city and wearing the Spanish uniform. Two Germans were also killed by the first discharge, as also the manager of the establishment. In the billiard room immediately over the drinking saloon there were several Americans, who, becoming alarmed, succeeded in escaping by the roof. It is considered by many that a miracle alone prevented the loss of some fifteen or twenty lives. In the Tacon Theatre, just opposite, the company of Joaquin Gaztambide were performing the opera of "Catalina," and were about half through the performance when the first shots were fired. It is not necessary to state at length the result. The doors were immediately closed and barricaded, and the performance terminated abruptly, the audience evidently not being disposed for theatrical representations while real tragedy was being enacted outside. The streets of course were at once deserted.

SACK OF ALDAMA'S HOUSE.

I need not go into the history of Mr. Aldama, as he is pretty well known in New-York as one of the most wealthy planters of the Island, and one of the most progressive. The Spaniards here who claim to be pretty well posted as to the political proclivities of the gentleman, represent him as being possessed of decidedly revolutionary tendencies, but up to the present time no overt act of his has proclaimed any connivance on his part with the plans of the insurgents. The suspicion attached to him, however, was sufficient to mark him out as a victim for the fury of the Spanish Volunteers at the first favorable opportunity that presented itself. This occurred on the night of the Louvre massacre. A shot was fired in the vicinity of Aldama's dwelling-house, which, by the way, is the finest in Havana, and the cry was purposely raised that the shot proceeded from the upper story of the devoted dwelling. A rush was immediately made toward the edifice by the veteran heroes of Villanueva and the Louvre amid a general running fire from their own small arms. The doors were reached and forced, the military rabble entered, and, on searching the premises, found the old porter to whom the care of the house was confided—the Aldama family being absent on one of their plantations—and a few old negro-women. The porter was *relieved* of his small change with incredible alacrity, the wine cellar was opened, and the generous liquors contained therein found their way rapidly down the thirsty throats of our valiant defenders. Dressing cases were pried open with sword and bayonet points, and their contents removed. Here was a party amusing itself by putting shot-holes into the paintings, improvised as targets for the occasion; here another diligently employed in cleaning the mud from their boots with the costly silk dresses and wearing apparel of the ladies of the household; in a word, the orgies were complete, and were continued throughout the night. Space will not permit me to enter more fully into details of this novel "raid," and I will close by simply stating that Mr. Aldama has returned to the city and instituted a suit against the authorities for the recovery of damages which are laid at $50,000.

AMERICAN INTERESTS.

In view of the shameful occurrences that have recently taken place here and the general sense of insecurity felt among all circles, the American Consul addressed a communication to the Captain-General, stating that if the Cuban Government were unable to afford to American citizens the protection to which, as peaceable residents, they were entitled, he would be compelled to apply to his Government for a force adequate to the exigencies of the case. After this communication was forwarded, Admiral Hoff, accompanied by some other officers, paid a visit to Gen. Dulce. In the interview that took place the latter expressed his profound regret for the occurrences which had taken place and his belief that they would not be repeated. I give below the reply of Gen. Dulce to the communication of the Consul:

I have received your Excellency's communication of this day and orders have been immediately given to deliver to Mr. John N. Juarez the body of the American citizen, Mr. Samuel Alexander Cohner, who fell a victim to the unfortunate occurrences of last night.

I venture to assure your Excellency that it will be difficult for successes of that nature to be repeated. Nobody more earnestly deplores and condemns them than myself, though they are by no means new in the history of political revolutions, and there is no other means of preventing them in the future than in the impartial application of justice and the energetic measures of those who govern. If difficult circumstances and subterranean intrigues (*Madrigos subterraneos*) have resulted in a lamentable collision—although passing and unimportant in its nature—I will not on that account forget the duties imposed on me by the prestige of authority and the relations of mutual confidence that exist between the Government of the Republic and the Provisional one of Spain.

For the greater security of citizens of the United States, you may remit to-day a list of their names to the Secretary of the Superior Government, who will furnish them with documents guaranteeing their personal safety on any of these occasions so really lamentable in their nature, but so frequent in Europe, especially when a sudden change is effected from a *régime* of violent repression to one of strict legality.

God preserve your Excellency for many years.

DOMINGO DULCE.

HAVANA, Jan. 25, 1869.

PROTEST OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

Deep indignation is felt by all Americans resident here at the killing of Mr. S. A. Cohner. The subjoined protest has been directed to the care of the American Consul, and signed by a large number of Americans:

To the Consul of the United States of America:

The undersigned citizens of the United States, under the sense of terror which the want of individual security always inspires, to your Excellency send greeting.

Since the night of the 22d day of this present month the volunteer militia, organized by the late representative of the Spanish Government in this island, are committing scandalous abuses, without any regard whatever for right and justice. This militia stops all passers by in the streets, whether natives or foreigners, and obliges them to cry out "Long live Spain," killing those parties who refuse to do so. This militia commits all kinds of depredations, entering the domiciles of respectable citizens and destroying their furniture. That militia killed, on the night of the 24th, an American citizen, Mr. Cohner, who was quietly going to his home. That militia, encouraged and backed by the tolerance of the Government, threatens more and more, from day to day, the security of the citizens of the United States, and that of the citizens of other friendly Powers. Members of that militia have entered public saloons, and, presenting their bayonets, have forced men to hurrah for old Spain.

Therefore, the undersigned appeal to you, Sir, so that by every available means you may insure the safety of their lives, their homes and their sacred interests. The Republic of the United States of America, which watches so closely over the interests and the welfare of its citizens, cannot suffer them to be victims of an unruly soldiery, and you, Sir, as the representative of our rights, [illegible] so that the citizens who still live may be respected, and exact the proper satisfaction in regard to those who have already been assassinated by the Spanish militia. The undersigned are confident that without any loss of time you will demand that which your patriotism exacts of you as the representative of our nation. Every hour that passes by may be fatal to the Americans who reside in the city.

INSURRECTIONARY NEWS.

The most [illegible] in this [illegible] as to the movements of the insurgent forces under Cespedes. The *Diario de la Marina* publishes most contradictory statements purporting to have been received from Manzanillo, Santiago de Cuba or Nuevitas. After the return of the last column sent out from Cuba to operate against the insurgents, the latter reappeared, and are charged by the Government organs with committing the greatest excesses. The rebels certainly must possess an immense vitality of organization otherwise, it is difficult to fathom why, after suffering innumerable reverses they are at all able to face the ever-victorious foe. In spite of the representations of the Spaniards that the revolution is ended, and that its adherents are scattered in bands of marauders, the latter still present a hostile front to the troops of Valmaseda in Puerto Principe, Nuevitas, Holguin, Tiguani, Santiago de Cuba and Las Tunas. The commission appointed to wait on Cespedes has not yet been heard from, that is in regard to the success or failure of their mission, although accounts state that the rebel President informed them that he would receive with kindness any delegation having for its object the amicable termination of the pending struggle. This declaration should be looked on with distrust, as it emanates from sources and parties who favor the success of the Government. Besides it hardly seems probable that Cespedes would have ordered the destruction of Bayamo had he possessed the remotest intention of surrendering himself and forces. An act like this, with surrender following so rapidly on its heels, would have rendered his name execrable, and, as the insurgent leader is a man of considerable intelligence and ability, the belief cannot for a moment be entertained that he would be guilty of such an act of suicidal policy were he not determined to desperately prolong the conflict until hope of its success no longer existed. The feeling against Spanish rule grows stronger every day, and is everywhere making itself manifest. Demonstrations similar to those in Havana, although as yet unattended with loss of life, are taking place in the other cities and towns throughout the island. Many families from Matanzas and Cardenas are arriving in Havana, and it is supposed a large exodus to American cities will soon take place. Indeed, the movement has already been inaugurated, and many have left. Government reports declare that the insurgents are coming in in large numbers to the different military posts in the Eastern Department, giving up their arms and receiving pardon from the Government officials authorized to grant it. Private advices state, however, that the different military columns, on returning from their expeditions into the interior, do not bring back any prisoners, and it is generally believed that all surrendering themselves away from a regular military post are murdered in cold blood by the troops.

NEWSPAPER LICENSE.

Owing to the numerous attacks made by small newspapers, recently established, on the administration, Gen. Dulce has issued a circular to the fiscal agent of the Printing and Publication Bureau, directing him to take steps for the prosecution of all journals advocating openly resistance to the Government or the dismemberment of any portion of its territory. He directs him to institute suits in the ordinary tribunals against the authors, publishers and printers of all documents of anti-national tendencies, and to take effective measures for the punishment of the unprincipled parties engaged in such a scandalous affair.

GEN. DULCE IN DANGER.

On Sunday night last, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a man presented himself in the Palace and requested to see the Captain-General, but was informed that that illustrious personage was compelled by pressing attentions to forego the pleasure of his company. The applicant persisting in his demands, attracted the suspicion of some of the officials, and he was immediately arrested and searched. A large dirk or Bowie knife was found on his person, and this circumstance, coupled with the suspicious one of his persisting in obtaining an interview with Dulce, caused his commitment to prison. It is generally supposed he was bent on the assassination of the Captain-General.

QUASIMODO.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The German Republicans.

The German Republican citizens of the Eighth Assembly District organized last evening at No. 226 Broome-street. Mr. A. Autenrieth called the meeting to order, and nominated Dr. Chas. Stein as Chairman, which was unanimously carried. On taking the chair, Dr. Stein addressed the meeting with some appropriate and well-timed remarks, after which the following-named gentlemen were chosen to the different offices for the ensuing term: President, A. Autenrieth; Vice-President, Ch. Steitz; Secretary, P. Hartley; Treasurer, J. Meyer; Delegates to the General Committee, Dr. Charles Stein, Dr. Edward Treusch, A. Autenrieth, C. Jockel and A. Baumann.

On motion, it was resolved that this organization approve of the action of the General Committee, and pledge it its full support.

The meeting adjourned subject to a call from the Chair.

Radical Republican General Committee.

At a very full meeting of this Committee, last evening, a resolution was passed that a committee, consisting of one from each election district, be appointed to wait upon the President elect, when he is in this City, and request of him to name a time and place when and where he will receive the Central Committee, and that in the event of his compliance with such request, said Committee of twenty-one will make the necessary arrangements for the reception.

A similar resolution passed, applying to Senator Fenton whenever he shall be in this City.

The Chairman announced the Grant Committee as follows: Messrs. Kingsley, Harlick, Ross, Winterbottom, Elrick, Brennan, Farmer, Toucey, Brock, M. O. Roberts, Hays, Spencer, Cochrane, Oliver, Thompson, Miller, Hunt, Culver and Cooper.

The Fenton Committee was named as follows: Messrs. Leggett, McLaughlin, Fitch, Bennett, Guildersleeve, Nesbit, F. A. Conkling, Shehan, Ritterband, Brown, Conover, Burns, Alexander, Knapp, Hopper, Mathews, Berryman, Kirby, Wilson, Owen and Dewey.

Union Republican General Committee.

A meeting of this Committee was held last night, about fifty members being present. Mr. James W. Booth presided. The Chair announced the Committees on Correspondence, Resolutions, Printing and the Executive Committee. A resolution, offered by Mr. Davis, was passed, that a Standing Committee consisting of five be appointed on naturalization.

On motion of Mr. Davis it was resolved that the Committee request Hon. Rufus Andrews, Chairman of the Central Grant Club, to call a meeting of the Club, in order to make arrangements to send at least one delegate from each of the several districts to witness the inauguration of their first and only choice for President, U. S. Grant, to unite with a like representation from this General Committee.

A motion passed that this representation consist of one from each election district. The Chair read a list of delegates, which was referred to the Committee, with power to fill vacancies. Adjourned.

Assembly Committee on Contested Elections.

The Assembly Committee on Contested Elections, which has been sitting for some time past at the Metropolitan Hotel, were in session yesterday in the Mariner's Harbor, on Staten Island. The case was that of Willet N. Hawkins, late Republican Assembly candidate in the Second Election District, comprising Middletown, Northfield and Castleton, against Mr. Decker, the Democratic candidate, who was declared elected by thirty-three votes. Mr. Hawkins charged that the Board of Inspectors sat and registered on days not prescribed by law, and that there were eighty-seven names on the poll list which did not appear on the register.

Fifteen witnesses were examined, who all corroborated the charge of Mr. Hawkins. Others were subpoenaed, but did not appear. The case will be resumed to-day at the Metropolitan Hotel, when it will probably be closed. If that should occur, the case of Zimmer, the Mozart candidate for the Sixth Assembly District, against Campbell, the Tammany candidate, will come up.

The Committee consist of Mr. W. W. Hegeman, of Poughkeepsie, the Chairman, with N. B. Smith, of Oswego; I. H. Selkreg, of Ithaca; W. B. Conant, of Suffolk County, and F. W. Mosely, of Kings County.

Installation of Rev. J. J. Brouner.

The installation services of Rev. John J. Brouner as pastor of the North Baptist Church, took place at the meeting-house, corner of Bedford and Christopher streets, last evening, before a large congregation, and was a very interesting occasion. Mr. Brouner has for some time been pastor of the Baptist Church at Mariner's Harbor, Staten Island, and leaves there only at the urgent solicitation of the North Church, where the years of his childhood and infancy were passed, and where his father was so long the faithful and beloved pastor. His advent among them is therefore one of great pleasure both to pastor and people. Rev. Mr. Loomis opened the exercises by reading the 23d Psalm, and Dr. Dowling followed in prayer. Dr. Armitage preached the sermon, taking for his text 2d Tim., ii., xv., and reviewed the course to be pursued by a Christian pastor. The charge to the pastor was then delivered by Rev. Mr. Reid, and the charge to the Church by Mr. Van Meter, late of the Howard Mission. Dr. Anderson extended the hand of fellowship, and the congregation was dismissed with the benediction by the newly-installed pastor.

The American Geographical and Statistical Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society was held last evening in Cooper Institute. Various reports were read, showing the prosperous and active condition of the Society. The balance in the Treasury is $748 33 up to date. Since Dec 17 160 donations of books, &c., have been received from various sources. Among the donors are E. G. Cowdin, Esq., Hon. E. G. Squier, Senators Morgan and Conkling, the Imperial Academy of Science, St. Petersburg, Imperial Society of Records, Vienna, and many others.

Judge Daly presided at the meeting, and among the audience were Baron Osten Sacken, Russian Consul; Hon. Townsend Harris, Prof. Rogers, T. A. Fayd and others.

The President introduced Mr. Du Chaillu, the lecturer of the evening, who read a paper upon Equatorial Africa, with an account of the race of pigmies and of the cannibal tribes. It was delivered in the usual graphic style of the distinguished traveler, and was listened to with close attention by the audience. Unfortunately the very small capacity of the hall of the Geographical Society prevented many from hearing Du Chaillu, and it is to be hoped that he will deliver this new lecture of his again in some larger place.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Returns from the Fourth and Ninth Districts—Nearly $11,000,000 Collected in this City in Six Months.

The tables we publish below close the exhibit of receipts in the various Internal Revenue Collection offices of this City for the six months ending Jan. 1, 1869. It will be seen that notwithstanding the fact that the taxes on almost every article of manufacture, except spirits and tobacco, have been very materially reduced by the amended law, and in many cases altogether abolished, the collections are nevertheless very large. In the Fourth District the returns from the sales of tobacco mount to a high figure, while those from the manufacture of spirits are proportionably small. This latter circumstance is accounted for by the fact that Collector Bailey has kept such a sharp watch over the distillers that they have found it unprofitable to carry on their business where there was any design on the part of the manufacturers to cheat the Government out of its demand. As "fraud" whisky was selling in the market for $1 60 per gallon, when the tax alone was $2, it was impossible for these distillers in the Fourth District to operate their establishments to any advantage, and they were forced, consequently, to suspend business, owing to their utter inability to compete with the fraudulent manufacturers in the West, who kept the market fully supplied for a long time with the products of their stills, which were every day being sent hither by the car load. In this district, too, there was at one period a large number of illicit stills; but their localities were, after some time, discovered, and their entire apparatus confiscated. Collector Bailey has, in fact, been a terror to fraudulent distillers, not only in his own immediate district, but in other sections of the City. The public will recollect that the famous Blaisdell-Eckel case, lately tried in our Courts, was wrought out by this officer, against whom a conspiracy was concocted for the purpose of disgracing him, and bringing him into disfavor with the Internal Revenue Department at Washington. The conspiracy was discovered, however, and exposed, Blaisdell and Eckel were convicted of having defrauded the Government, and are now undergoing the penalty imposed on them by the Court. In the Ninth District, which comprises the northernmost portion of Manhattan Island, there has been a greater amount of whisky manufactured, and the returns from this source are consequently larger. The receipts for tobacco manufacture fall off here, however, as compared with those of the Fourth District, in which are located the most prominent tobacco factories in the City, while, on the other hand the Ninth leads the Fourth vary materially in the matter of collections on the manufacture of fermented liquors. The tax on this latter product is now collected by means of stamps, which are bought from the Collector's and affixed to the packages in the breweries before sales are made to the purchasers. The aggregate tax from this source is very large, and it is collected to within a nearer percentage of the whole amount of manufacture than almost any other description of taxable property. There is a very general complaint in all the offices that the income tax is paid grudgingly, and it is very doubtful if more than two-thirds of the amount legitimately due the Government is actually collected. The best collections in this respect are made in the Eighth (Collector Spalding's) District, which is, in this particular, the heaviest in the country. As the income tax is made up, however, from the statements of the tax-payers themselves, and as it is a lamentable fact that a numerous body of our people act under the impression that there is no great harm done if they make their returns far less in amount than the truth will justify, the Government annually loses a very large sum of money. It is a difficult matter to devise a plan by which the actual income of a citizen may be ascertained, and, as under the present system, the assessing officers are necessarily compelled, to a greater or less extent, to pry into the private family affairs of individuals, they feel the work to be an irksome and disagreeable one, of which, were it possible, they would gladly rid themselves. The indications are, however, that a change will soon be effected in the mode of assessing, as well as of collecting this tax, which, while it will yield a larger revenue to the Government, will at the same time render the labors of the assessors less disagreeable than they now are, both to themselves and to the tax-payers. It is certain that there are many persons, here and elsewhere, amenable under the law to the payment of income tax, and also to taxation as owners of different kinds of property comprised under the head of "Schedule A," who now manage to escape paying anything. It is an exceedingly difficult matter, however, to get at sufficient evidence in these cases to insure a compulsory liquidation of the Governmental demands together with the pecuniary penalty which attaches to fraudulent practices in this particular. Subjoined will be found the collection returns from the Fourth and Ninth Districts:

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards, J. F. Bailey, Collector.

	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Gross receipts	$15,259	$7,080	$13,502
Sales	53,618	16,821	32,365
Special tax	45,360	30,892	6,204
Incomes	76,077	24,230	11,598
Legacies	3	75	140
Successions	1,412	....	4,894
Schedule A	294	155	44
Spirits	....	7,226	3,008
Tobacco	94,006	74,563	79,540
Fermented liquors	3,562	3,319	5,212
Banks, &c.	14,216	1,052	4,008
Penalties	3,560	549	296
Unprovided for	942	817	19
Total	$347,582	$187,918	$215,719

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Gross receipts	$12,461	$14,828	$19,047
Sales	129,318	94,786	64,767
Special tax	5,916	1,469	1,539
Incomes	10,128	10,826	9,802
Legacies	788	19	949
Successions	1,863	....	196
Schedule A	40	97	9
Spirits	5,682	9,301	7,889
Tobacco	39,306	118,838	159,923
Fermented Liquors	7,557	6,646	8,302
Banks, &c.	2,869	2,771	1,830
Penalties	6,968	829	1,676
Unprovided for	438	38	2,536
Total	$229,932	$270,130	$277,408

Total for six months, $1,528,6[illegible].

NINTH DISTRICT.

Comprising the Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards—Thomas O'Callahan, Collector.

	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Gross receipts	$10,937	$12,162	$11,546
Sales	5,387	2,098	2,208
Special taxes	8,046	14,425	2,473
Incomes	154,451	58,280	74,165
Legacies	....	273	607
Successions	760	3,337	264
Schedule A	3,461	1,893	4,401
Gas	6,210	4,410	4,765
Spirits	12,736	39,696	26,247
Tobacco	5,016	3,554	2,196
Fermented liquors	39,964	32,708	32,817
Banks, &c.	216	3	3
Penalties	315	7,307	12
Unprovided for	838	....	....
Total	$244,672	$172,636	$159,734

	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Gross receipts	$11,894	$12,806	$12,973
Sales	4,815	2,780	3,171
Special taxes	597	414	2,404
Incomes	18,331	6,608	6,867
Legacies	173	108	37
Successions	13,560	615	348
Schedule A	316	177	178
Gas	6,160	6,968	9,946
Spirits	65,960	48,945	46,933
Tobacco	2,226	2,094	5,115
Fermented liquors	26,328	24,036	25,155
Banks, &c.	3	6	4
Penalties	38	38	194
Unprovided for	....	....	....
Total	$144,369	$107,650	$114,311

Total for six months, $943,361.

In Brooklyn there is a very general willingness on the part of the people to pay the taxes demanded by the Government, and the Collectors have but little difficulty in prosecuting their labors. A large revenue is annually derived from the tax on tobacco and cigar manufacture in that city. Few persons, indeed, are aware of the extent to which these manufactures are carried on in the "City of Churches." The bulk of the tax accruing from this source is paid in to Collector Torrey, of the Second District office, in whose district the larger number of these tobacco factories are located. This tax is collected by the stamp system, the stamps being purchased from the Collector. The tax on cigars is [illegible] thousand, and that on chewing and smoking tobacco is sixteen and thirty-two cents per pound, according to quality. Of the thirty-two-cent stamps there are nineteen kinds, varying in size from those used on half-ounce packages to such as are suitable for bales of 100 pounds. Of the sixteen-cent stamps there are four kinds, suitable for packages of from two to fourteen ounces. Cigars are manufactured to some extent in the Third District, but the bulk of the work is done in the Second. The extent of revenue derived by the Government from the tobacco manufacture in Brooklyn may be judged from the following statement of receipts at the Second District office for the last quarter in 1868:

	32-cent stamps.	16-cent stamps.	Cigar tax.
October	$99,645 73	$3,702 75	$1,475 67
November	118,945 36	3,018 92	7,173 11
December	124,214 10	1,851 92	3,952 67
Total	$342,805 19	$8,589 50	$12,6[illegible]

RECAPITULATION.

The aggregate of Internal Revenue tax collections in this City for the six months ending Jan. 1, 1869, is $10,851,367 06, by districts, as follows:

Fourth District	$1,5[illegible]
Fifth District	240,945 84
Sixth District	804,262 77
Seventh District	542,404 00
Eighth District	2,602,968 41
Ninth District	943,361 50
Thirty-second District	3,969,756 24
Total	$10,851,367 06

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The saloon of the notorious Wm. Varley, alias "Reddy the Blacksmith," situated in the basement of premises No. 7 Chatham-square, was the scene of a terrible row at an early hour yesterday morning. Varley has only recently been released from Blackwell's Island, where he was sent by Justice Dowling about three months ago, and he was an active participator in the disturbance, as well as John Monaghan, Patrick McDermott and others. Monaghan was severely cut on the head, and the others were also wounded. All of the combatants were arrested, and subsequently discharged by Justice Dowling, as they would make no complaints.

Sergt. Doyle, of the Harbor Police, while patrolling the North River with a squad of men, came upon Walter Parker, approaching the dock at the foot of Desbrosses-street, with two rowboats loaded with pig iron. Parker was ordered to halt, but, instead of doing so, having gained the dock, he ran away. He was, however, pursued, and captured by Officer Purcell. Being arraigned yesterday before Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, he was held for examination upon suspicion of having stolen the iron.

Officer Corkey yesterday arrested Geo. W. Webb, a salesman in the employ of A. T. Stewart & Co., upon a charge of purloining goods from the store. The accused was committed by Justice Dodge for trial.

Rosa Mendelson, No. 141 West Thirty-second-street, yesterday caused the arrest of her cook, Amelia Appel, whom she charged with stealing $60. The accused admitted her guilt and was committed for trial by Justice Dodge.

Mary Brown was arrested last evening by Officer Machutle of the Fifteenth Precinct, upon a charge of having stolen a silk dress and $10 in money from Cornelius Hart, of Marcy-avenue, Brooklyn. It was stated that the woman was an inmate of the house and went away with the articles while Hart and his wife were asleep. The pawn ticket for the stolen dress was found upon the prisoner and she was held for appearance before Justice Dodge this morning.

Charles Newman was arrested yesterday and arraigned before Justice Dowling at the Tombs, to answer a charge of having endeavored to obtain twenty-four pairs of ladies' gloves, on a forged order purporting to have been signed by Geo. W. Brown, of No. 48 Catharine-street. Wm. A. Crawford, of No. 26 Cortlandt-street, was the intended victim, and on his complaint and the testimony of Mr. Brown, the prisoner was fully committed for trial.

The semi-annual literary exercises of the St. Francis Xavier Debating Society were held yesterday evening, in College Hall, in West Sixteenth-street. The exercises were well attended and interesting.

The following information has been received in this City by cable: The new Inman steamship *City of Brooklyn* arrived at Liverpool yesterday, from the Clyde, and will immediately take her place on the line. She made 13¼ knots on her trial trip at the measured mile.

Brooklyn.

Robert Ferguson, who was taken before Justice Buckley yesterday on a charge of assaulting his wife, undertook to be very demonstrative in spite of the Justice's directions to the contrary, and the result was that he was sent to the Penitentiary for six months for the assault, and six months more for an assault made in Court.

A new congregation has been organized in Williamsburg, in connection with the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church. The Commissioners who represented the Northern Reformed Presbytery on the occasion were Rev. W. J. McDowell, Rev. N. Woodside, S. B. W. McLeod, M. D., Elder, and James Stewart, Esq., Elder. Twenty-three persons were admitted as members, and the congregation organized as the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn. Messrs. John B. Guthrie and Thomas M. Stewart were elected ruling elders, and Messrs. James Black, John C. McFadden, J. C. Dunn, Thomas Hawthorn and John Morton were elected trustees. For the present the congregation will worship in Masonic Hall, corner of Grand and Seventh streets.

Henry Heinsworth was engaged in cleansing a swill tank at the distillery, corner of John and Gold streets, yesterday morning, when the tank sides gave way and the hot swill from an adjoining tank flowed in upon him and scalded him so that he died. Coroner Jones will hold an inquest on the body.

The friends of Lucretia Mott intended giving her a reception this evening at Plymouth Church Sunday School rooms, but owing to her feeble health she is compelled to decline, much to the regret of her many friends and admirers.

Thomas Flood, lately residing at the corner of Hudson-avenue and York-street, committed suicide yesterday by taking a large dose of morphine. No cause is stated for this act on the part of the deceased.

The number of patients treated at the Brooklyn Dispensary during the month of January was 585. During the same time 953 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

New-Jersey.

Mr. Wm. Whitley, for the past seventeen years overseer of the Almshouse, in Jersey City, died suddenly on Wednesday evening, in the eightieth year of his age. He had been subject of late to bilious attacks, one of which caused his death. Mr. Whitley was born in Park-place, New-York, in 1789, and for many years was Superintendent of one of the charitable institutions on Blackwell's Island. Nearly fifty years of his life have been spent in public duties connected with charitable and reformatory institutions.

A young lady, of a respectable family in Newark, has for the past three or four years attended church at different places in the city, where she has appeared generally dressed in a fashionable style, and where she has often attracted attention by her elegant manners and appearance. The sextons of the churches have, however, met her at other hours than those of worship in their churches; for, after the close of the evening services, she has often secreted herself until the closing of the church, where she has occupied a seat alone until morning. There are few of the sextons in the city who have not at some time during the past three years, found her sitting alone in their churches at the break of daylight. Her monomania becoming so well known among them all, she has not been arrested until yesterday morning, when she was taken to the Police Station by a sexton of one of the Market-street churches. She was, however, discharged.

The Case of Whelan.

From the Toronto Globe, Feb. 3.

Mr. John Hillyard Cameron, counsel for the prisoner Whelan, has returned from Montreal, whither he went last week to confer as to the position of the condemned. While there he made application to the authorities at Ottawa for an extension of time, in order to allow an appeal to England. He has not yet received an answer to this application, nor does he expect any until the meeting of the Privy Council, after Sir John Young's return to Ottawa. He anticipates, however, that a meeting of the Cabinet will take place on Friday or Saturday next, when the decision in reference to the case will be given. Mr. Cameron did not, as stated by our Montreal correspondent, apply by telegraph to England for leave to bring the case before the Privy Council there, nor does he intend to do so until the case is determined at Ottawa. Further, he cannot make the application except with the prisoner's signature, and as that cannot be sent by telegraph, Mr. Cameron has refrained to make any application to England until the matter is determined at Ottawa.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 4—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93⅛ for money and 93¼ for the account.

United States Five-twenty Bonds easier at 75¾. Stocks steady. Erie, 25; Illinois, 93¼.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 4—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens active, and prices have advanced ⅛d. @ ¼d. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands, on the spot	12½d.
Middling Uplands, to arrive	12⅜d.
Middling Orleans	12⅝d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 20,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 35s. ❧ quarter for old mixed Western, and [illegible] for new.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 4.

Tallow, 45s. 9d. ❧ cwt.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Feb. 4.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 81½@82 for the issue of 1862.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 4—1 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet. The Stock market is steady; Erie Railway Shares, 24¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 35¼.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 4—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market continues active and prices have advanced still another eighth; Middling Uplands on the spot, 12½d.; afloat, 12½d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d.

PROVISIONS—Lard quiet and steady. Cheese, 75s. ❧ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

NAVAL STORES—The market is dull.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 4.

Tallow, 45s. 9d. ❧ cwt.

HAVRE, Thursday, Feb. 4.

COTTON—The market opens active; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 138f. ❧ cwt.; Low Middlings, afloat, 140f.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 4—4 P. M.

STOCKS are easier.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 4—4 P. M.

COTTON—The market is excited, and the sales of the day, it is now thought, will foot up 25,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 102s. 6d. ❧ tierce of 304 lbs., for extra Prime Mess.

ANTWERP, Thursday, Feb. 4.

Petroleum is firm at 59¼f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 4—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 93⅛@93¼ for money, and 93¼ for the account.

American Securities closed at the following rates: United States Five-twenties, 75¾; Erie Railway Shares, 24; Illinois Central Railway Shares, 93¼.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 4—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed active and unchanged at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands	12½d.
Middling Orleans	12¾d.

The sales of the day foot up 25,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS and PROVISIONS—The market closed without alteration.

PRODUCE—Petroleum closed quiet at 1s. 5d. for Spirits, and 2s. for Refined. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 4—4:30 P. M.

Tallow has declined to 45s. 3d. Sugar afloat buoyant; on the spot is quoted at 39s. 3d. Oils and Linseed unchanged.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The official return of the Bank of England, made public this afternoon, shows that the specie in vault has increased £215,000 sterling since the last report, Jan. 28.

HAVANA, Thursday, Feb. 4.

The SUGAR market is firmer; No. 12 Dutch Standard, is quoted at 8¼ real ❧ arrobe. Exchange on London, 15¼@15½ ❧ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days' sight, in currency, 24½@25 ❧ cent. discount.

FRANKFORT, Thursday, Feb. 4—Evening.

United States Five-twenties are quoted at 82 for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 4.

Bourse strong; Rentes, 71f. 2c.

HAVRE, Thursday, Feb. 4—Evening.

Cotton closed at 140f. for Tres Ordinaire on the spot, and 141f. for Low Middlings, to arrive.

LONDON, Thursday, Feb. 4—Evening.

Linseed Oil closed at £29 10s. ❧ ton.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 4.

EXCHANGE on New-York firm and steady at 1-10 premium. FLOUR dull; Spring Extras, $5 10@$6 75. WHEAT dull; No. 1 at $1 [illegible]; No. 2 at $1 15¾@$1 16¼. CORN quiet, easier and declined ½c. [illegible] No. 1, [illegible]; New, [illegible]; no grade, [illegible]. OATS quiet but firmer, and advanced [illegible]; No. 2 at 50¼c.@51c. RYE in light demand, and declined [illegible]; sales at $1 [illegible]. BARLEY firm and advanced [illegible]; sales at $1 [illegible] regular and $1 [illegible] for fresh receipts. WHISKY dull; [illegible]. PROVISIONS less active. MESS PORK advanced [illegible]; sales at $32 50, cash and buyer one month. LARD steady and firm at 20¼c., cash. Green MEATS quiet and nominally higher. Dressed HOGS quiet and firm; light, $14 50; choice heavy, [illegible]. Live HOGS active and firm; Fair to Extra, $10 75@$12. CATTLE quiet; butchers', [illegible]; Good to Choice, $7 25@$7 87. RECEIPTS—7,500 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 3,300 bushels Rye, 5,500 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 4.

TOBACCO closed active; Sound Lugs sold at $8 [illegible]; other grades unchanged. COTTON and HEMP flat. FLOUR quiet; Fine and Low Superfine, [illegible]; Superfine and Low Extra, [illegible]; Double Extra, [illegible]; Treble Extra and Fancy, [illegible]. WHEAT dull; Common to Prime Fall, [illegible]; Strictly Prime to Choice, [illegible]; Spring, [illegible]. CORN firm [illegible]. OATS [illegible]. BARLEY quiet. WHISKY [illegible]. PORK higher; sales at $32 [illegible]. BULK MEATS higher; Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Sides, 17c. in Sugar hhds. BACON closed buoyant; Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib Sides, [illegible]; Clear Sides, 18¼c. LARD buoyant; in Tierces [illegible]. HOGS steady at $10 75@$11 75 for light to heavy. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 1,900 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb. 4.

COTTON [illegible] higher; Middlings, [illegible]; sales 13,250 bales; receipts, 1,549 bales; exports, [illegible] bales. GOLD, 135¾. EXCHANGE—Sterling, [illegible]; Commercial, [illegible]; New-York Sight, ¼ discount. Holders of Louisiana Coupons due the 1st instant have been notified that they will be paid on presentation at the banking-house of Pike Brothers & Co. New Orleans. FLOUR firmer; Superfine, [illegible]; Double Extra, $7 [illegible]; Treble Extra, $7 [illegible]. CORN—Shipping grades scarce at [illegible]. OATS firmer at 70c. BRAN unchanged. HAY dull at $22 50. PORK—Demand speculative; quoted $33 50. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 15¼c.; Clear Ribs, 18½c.; Clear Sides, 19½c. LARD active; Tierce, 20¼c.; Keg, [illegible]. SUGAR and MOLASSES steady and unchanged. WHISKY and COFFEE quiet and prices unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Thursday, Feb. 4.

FLOUR unchanged, with only a moderate demand; sales 700 bbls. at $7 [illegible] for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter; $9 75 for White; $10 [illegible] for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, [illegible]; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 [illegible]; White Canada, [illegible]. CORN, [illegible] for No. 1. OATS selling slowly at [illegible] for Western. BARLEY, [illegible] for Canada. RYE inactive. CORNMEAL, [illegible] ❧ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, [illegible]; Shipstuffs, [illegible]; Middlings, [illegible]. CANAL [illegible]. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—On Flour to Boston, [illegible]; to New-York, [illegible]; to Albany, [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 4.

COTTON looking up; Middling Upland, 30c.; Middling Orleans, 31c. FLOUR dull and weak; Superfine, [illegible]; Extras, [illegible]; Iowa and Wisconsin Extra Family, [illegible]; Minnesota do., [illegible]; Pennsylvania do., [illegible]; Ohio do., [illegible]. WHEAT very dull; receipts light; Red, [illegible]; Amber, [illegible]. RYE lower; sales at [illegible]. CORN dull; sales 3,000 bushels New Yellow at [illegible]. OATS steady; sales 3,000 bushels Western at [illegible]. PETROLEUM nominal at 20c. for Crude; [illegible] for Refined. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK held at $33. LARD firm at [illegible]. WHISKY nominal at [illegible].

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Feb. 4.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. GRAIN quiet and unchanged. COTTON held at 29c.; demand light and holders strong. WHISKY dull and nominal at 95c. MESS PORK—Sales 2,500 bbls. at $33 for Country, and $33 50 for City, on the spot; [illegible] Country and City buyers, February. LARD firm and quiet at 20c. for Country and 20½c. for City. BULK MEATS quiet but firm at [illegible] for Shoulders and Sides. BACON firm and quiet; Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, [illegible]. Sugar cured HAMS active, with upward tendency; sales 1,500 tierces, at [illegible]. GOLD, 135.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 4.

TOBACCO—Sales 117 hhds.; New Lugs to Wrapper Leaf, [illegible]. COTTON, 28¼c.@28½c. FLOUR, [illegible]. WHEAT, $1 70@$1 75. OATS, [illegible]. CORN, [illegible]. RYE, $1 [illegible]. MESS PORK, [illegible]. LARD, 21c. BACON—Shoulders, 14¾c.@15c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18c.@18¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c.@18½c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 13¾c.@14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.@17¼c.; Clear Sides, 17½c.@17¾c., all packed. WHISKY, 92c.@97c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 4.

COTTON firm; Middling Upland held at 30c. FLOUR dull and steady. WHEAT dull; sales Prime to Choice Red at $2 [illegible]. CORN firm; Prime White at 87c.@88c.; Prime Yellow at 84c.@86c. OATS firm at 70c.@73c. RYE firm at $1 50. MESS PORK firm at $33 50 @$34. BACON active; Rib Sides, 17½c.@18c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c.@18½c.; Shoulders, 15¼c. HAMS, 20c. LARD quiet at 21c.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Feb. 4.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and lower; No. 1, $1 18¼; No. 2 at $1 12¼. OATS firmer; No. 2 at 58c. CORN—New, 59½c. RYE nominal; No. 1 at $1 [illegible]. BARLEY firm and scarce; No. 2 at [illegible]. PROVISIONS quiet and firmer. City MESS PORK, [illegible]. Dressed HOGS firm at $14 50. RECEIPTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour.

TOLEDO, Thursday, Feb. 4.

FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT firm and unchanged. CORN quiet; prices unchanged. OATS firm and advanced 1c. RYE firm at $1 [illegible]. BARLEY quiet and steady; State, $1 [illegible]; Canada grades unchanged. Dressed HOGS moderately active and advanced [illegible]; sales at $14.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Feb. 4.

COTTON irregular; sales at [illegible]. Receipts, [illegible] bales; exports, 3,380 bales. FLOUR quiet at $6 [illegible]. CORN dull at 80c. OATS firm at 77½c.@80c. PORK firm. LARD quiet at [illegible]. BULK MEATS firm; Shoulders, 14c.; Clear Rib Sides, [illegible]. Dressed HOGS, [illegible].

BUFFALO, N. Y., Thursday, Feb. 4.

Markets generally inactive. The only sales reported were 4 cars new Corn at 78c.@79c. on the track, and 500 bushels Canada BARLEY at $2 10. The prices of all articles usually quoted are nominally unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Feb. 4.

COTTON—The market is active; sales 3,000 bales; Middlings, 28½c.@29c.; receipts, 1,[illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, 2,[illegible] bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Thursday, Feb. 4.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet. RESIN lower, ranging from $1 [illegible]. TURPENTINE declining; quoted at $2 [illegible]. TAR declining; quoted at [illegible]. COTTON firm and advanced; Middlings, 28¼c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Feb. 4.

COTTON active and advancing; sales 1,000 bales; receipts, [illegible] bales; Middling, 28¼c.

MOBILE, Thursday, Feb. 4.

COTTON in active demand; closed firm at 28c. for Low Middling; sales 4,500 bales; receipts, [illegible] bales; exports, none.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 4.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 102¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 30; Reading Railroad, 48¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 57⅛. Gold, 135¾.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Bienville*, close at the General Post-Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Baltimore*, close at 11 A. M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on Pier No. 45 North River, to 12:30 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 8:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	5 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	5 A. M.; 5:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Jan. 20	Liverpool	New-York
Cimbria	Jan. 20	Hamburg	New-York
Russia	Jan. 23	Liverpool	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

City of Baltimore	Feb. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Feb. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Atalanta	Feb. 6	New-York	London

FOR HAVANA.

Bienville	Feb. 6	New-York	Havana

[Advertisement.]

Remember the great sale of Islip (L. I.) lots, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock to-day Feb. 5; 2,000 lots, 25x100 each, must be sold without regard to price.

F. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 4—*In steamship Palmyra, for Liverpool*—W. G. Keaghey, L. Van Horn, Chas. E. Foster, Leopold Riddle, Geo. B. Nassey, T. B. Massey, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana—D. H. Burke, J. B. Wolff, J. D. Perez, P. B. Valverde, R. H. Fasson, L. Toscano, E. Betancourt, A. Stahl, Capt. Frederickson, F. Laniere, wife and 2 children, B. Luckhaus, A. Rodriques, wife and 2 daughters, J. A. Toscano and wife, J. Toscano, wife and 2 daughters, B. Toscano and brother, D. H. Knowlton, A. Martinez, A. Cubera and wife, G. R. Fowle, J. Gaston, wife and 2 children, D. Diaz and wife, J. Sarachaga, wife, 3 children and servant, M. Calleja and wife, F. Fernandez and child, A. Bachiller, Jr., A. Bachiller and 2 servants, Carlota Govin, M. Jesus Bachiller, Carlota Bachiller, Adela Bachiller, Jose Morales, Gabriel Bachiller, wife, 4 daughters and 2 servants, M. Benton, J. G. Castillo, wife, 3 children and 3 servants, C. Edelman, wife and 3 children, Gen. Wilson Barstow, G. W. Butler, J. M. Edwards, Miss Flora Truman, Chas. Chesebro, J. F. Ruiz, G. W. Adams, F. Alvarez, V. Castro, 3 children and 2 servants, J. M. Leona.

In steamship Huntsville, from Savannah—Miss Grace Barrett, C. C. Hunter, Philip Nash, Mrs. W. J. Hatfield, Miss Hatfield, John McCall and wife, J. W. Tunney, Jas. H. Price, Mrs. Gordon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 06 | Sun sets.... 5 22 | Moon rises 2 14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 57 | Gov. Island. 3 46 | Hell Gate.. 5 06

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 4.

Cleared.

Steamships Palmyra, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Deutschland, (N. G.,) Birckenstein, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Magnolia, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; H. Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Albemarle, Gonch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready; Somerset, Childs, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Barks Laura Maria, (N. G.,) Albrecht, Cork for orders, H. & F. W. Meyer; Volage, (Br.,) Kerr, Bristol, J. Edmiston & Co.

Brigs American, Hawkins, Cienfuegos, J. Hardy; Kate Foster, Pickett, Para, Simpson & Clapp.

Schooners Marshall Kath, (Br.,) [illegible], Queenstown for orders, G. F. Bulley; Ann D. Carll, Tyler, Lisbon, B. J. Wenberg, [illegible]; [illegible], Leidman & Co.; Willie Mears, Larkin, Demerara, [illegible]; W. Whitney; Fyfe, Moore, St. Thomas and a market, B. J. Wenberg; Favorite, Newcomb, Cornwallis, Crandall, Umphrey & Co.; [illegible], Sandford; Cornwallis, Crandall, Umphrey & Co.; Thomas Fitch, Donnelly, Washington, N. C.; Thomas Holmes, J. W. Holmes, Irwin, Wilmington, N. C.; Thomas & Holmes; J. L. Merrill, White, Wilmington, N. C.; A. Abbott, B. G. Terry, Bristol, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; G. Scofield, [illegible], Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Yankee Doodle, Malmsbury, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Dorado, Allen, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Vanguard, Ames, Boston; O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, (Br.,) Carnaghan, Glasgow Jan. 15, *via* Moville 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong S. to W. S. W. gales up to lon. 36, lat. 49; from thence strong W. N. W. gales; no date, experienced a sudden shift from S. S. E. to N. with a terrific gale, lasting 4 hours, barometer falling to 28 51; Feb. 2, 20 miles east of Nantucket, passed an American-built schooner, showing British ensign, bound west.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah Jan. 31, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Was detained outside the Bar 12 hours by dense fog.

Steamship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana Jan. 30, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Was detained outside the Bar 15 hours in consequence of heavy fog.

Steamship Fah Kee, Steele, Hamilton, Bermuda, Jan. 30, with mdse. and passengers to J. N. Harvey.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Bark Adelaide, Plummer, Cadiz 40 ds., with wine, &c., to A. P. Francia.

Brig Machias, Whiting, 42 [illegible] from Machias 12 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp. While coming through Hell Gate was run into by schr. H. Jameson and lost flying-jibboom and had bulwarks stove.

Schr. Sylvan, (of Stockton,) Blanchard, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way.

Schr. Israel Snow, (of Rockland,) Pillsbury, Maraguez, P. R. 12 ds., with oranges to J. & T. Foster—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Entire, Kinnon, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Capitol, Roberts, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Connecticut, Pendleton, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Monsoon, Sears, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. A. S. Oaks, Redmond, Elizabethport, for Providence.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., fresh, clear.

Below.

Brig Ruth, (of Maitland, N. S.,) McLean, from San Juan, Nic., with mdse., to J. F. Whitney & Co. Is anchored inside the Bar.

Sailed.

Steamships Deutschland, for Bremen; Palmyra, for Liverpool; Morro Castle, for Havana; H. Livingston, for Savannah; Somerset, for Baltimore; Ships Don Quixote, for San Francisco; Helicon, do., and an[illegible] anchored at Quarantine. Brig Clarabelle, for Cienfuegos. Also, from Lower Bay, steamship Australasian, for Liverpool; from Quarantine, steamship Manhattan, for do.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 4—Arr. steamer Neptune, Bearse, from New-York; schrs. Conservative, Kempton, Savannah Jan. 25; Georgiana, Lunnan, St. Mary's Jan. 18.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 4—Sld. schrs. M. E. Tabor, for New-York; A. Young, Georgetown, S. C.; H. Haskell, Jacksonville; Tilley, Wilmington, N. C.; A. B. Glover, Boston. The steamers Charleston, for New-York, and Sea Gull, for Baltimore, are detained by heavy weather.

HOLMES' HOLE, Feb. 2—Arr. brig Mazzaniello, from Bucksville; schrs. Cherub, from Portland for New-York; Ida G. Wheeler, Portland; Mary, do. for Norfolk; Anna Harris, do.

Feb. 3—Arr. schrs. Freddie Walter, from Portland for New-York; Acorn, (Br.,) Halifax for New-York; Ben Bolt, St. John for do.; Blondel, for New-York; Carvo, Rockland for New-York. Wind N. E., fresh.

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 4—Arr. brig Georgia, (of Baltimore,) from Laguna, with guano. Has sprung badly sprung, and leaking badly.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 4—Arr. schr. Louisa, from Savannah for Philadelphia, leaking, with her anchor and chains gone.

Passed out, brig Potomac, for Demerara, and ship El Dorado, for Savannah.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4—Arr. ship Sunrise, from New-York; bark Onoco, Boston; ship Voyager, from Malaga.

Old, ship Emma C. Beal, for Cork, with 12,000 sacks of wheat.

Sld. ships Golden Rule, for Liverpool; Monaka, for San Blas; bark Paramount, for Mazatlan.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 4—Old, ship Japan. The weather is cool and wind strong, S. W.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Milwaukee, Brown, from Demerara, before reported at anchor in the Lower Bay, came up this A. M., and reports having had fine weather the entire passage. Sld. in co. with bark Albacore, for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Redwood—brig, from Havana for Savannah, Jan. 28, lat. 31, lon. 80.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, Jan. 14, brig Hattie Eaton, for New-York, to sail Jan. 22; schr. J. A. Wentworth, for do., to sail Jan. 20.

At Mayaguez, Jan. 21, schr. Ida May, for New-York in 14 days; brig Ellen Thomson, for New-Haven, ldg.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,

CHANDELIERS

AND

GAS FIXTURES

OF PATTERNS AND PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS.

FLOUR.

FINE FAMILY, $10 per barrel, $1 35 per bag.
BEST FAMILY, $11 per barrel, $1 45 per bag.
EXTRA FAMILY, $12 per barrel, $1 60 per bag.
COFFEE, 30 cents per pound.
S. H. LEONARD,
Grocer,
No. 588 6th-av.,
between 48th and 49th sts.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.